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The China Mail.

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Humidity 85.

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1920.

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

STATE SHIPBUILDING.

TOTAL LOSS OF £2,500,000.

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING REPORT.

LONDON, April 27.

The report on the appropriation account for 1918-19 for the Ministry of Shipping shows that the total deficiency to be met from a vote of credit amounted to just over a hundred millions. The report deals at some length with the financial aspect of building concrete ships, showing that after the armistice the whole policy of constructing concrete ships was reviewed, when it was decided it would be more economical to cancel the contracts. The total loss to the State was reduced to about two and a half millions.

FRENCH POST TREACHEROUSLY TREATED.

PARIS, April 27.

A battalion of French infantry and a squadron of cavalry, occupying Urfa, the last post between the Tigris and Euphrates, were surrounded by Mustafa Kemal's troops. The French were compelled to leave the town after the conclusion of an armistice. The French were thereafter attacked by superior numbers. According to the Turks a portion of the French succeeded in returning to the town. The remainder probably reached the railway.

SAN REMO JOB FINISHED.

LONDON, April 27.

The San Remo conference concluded yesterday. The mission's leave to-morrow.

ATTACKED BY ARABS.

CAIRO, April 27.

Two thousand Bedouin attacked Semakh, south of Lake Tiberias. There were a few police casualties. The small British force withdrew. According to latest reports the situation is well in hand. Aeroplanes participated. It is officially opined that it was a purely local incident, a development of raids wherein the Bedouin have been looting sheep and cattle.

PARLIAMENTARY ANSWERS.

LONDON, April 27.

In the House of Commons, replying to Lieut. Com. Kenworthy and Mr. J. D. Gilbert as regards the employment of German civilians with the British army on the Rhine as batmen, motordrivers, and telephonists, Mr. Churchill explained that 2,949 were so employed temporarily, owing to a shortage of the technical personnel and from motives of economy. No German clerks were employed at headquarters or at staff offices.

Replying to Sir H. Brittain, Mr. Churchill said the German aeroplanes deliverable would form a surplus over all possible British requirements, therefore they would be reduced to produce and the material sold.

Replying to Col. Ashley, Mr. Bonar Law said the cabinet, of course, had never considered the Sinn Fein secessionist demands.

Replying to Lord Curzon, Mr. Churchill said there are 14,000 British, 95,000 French, 16,000 Americans, and 20,000 Belgians on the Rhine.

BUDGET IN REPORT STAGE.

WINE DUTIES PASS.

LONDON, April 27.

In the House of Commons, during the report stage of the budget, an amendment to omit the new duty on sparkling wines was negatived without a division. Mr. Chamberlain repeated his previous arguments in support of his alcoholic taxes. He undertook to receive a deputation of all branches of the wine trade to consider their representations. If he found that small modifications not injuring the main proposals, would be more acceptable, he would favourably consider them. Subsequently the wine duties resolution was adopted. The chancellor, replying to representations respecting the effect of the cigar tax upon Havans and dominions cigars, promised to receive a deputation about that too.

AUSTRIA AND BULGARIA.

LONDON, April 27.

The peace treaties with Austria and Bulgaria have received the royal assent.

KIPLING ON WAR GRAVES.

LONDON, April 27.

Kipling in a speech in London with reference to the work of the imperial war graves commission, emphasised that the basic principle whereon the commission was working was absolute equality and permanence. He stated that no point was more insisted upon by the imperial representatives, both from the viewpoint of sentiment and of justice. He pointed out the impossibility of acceding to requests to allow private expenditure. The commission aimed at making the graves uniform and identical for every man, whether a field-marshal or a camp-follower.

Mr. Churchill similarly emphasised that the dominions were contributing their quota of expenditure on the basis that the graves should be equal and uniform. He mentioned that half a million headstones would be required for graves in France and Belgium alone.

ICE HOCKEY.

ANTWERP, April 27.

At the olympic games, the final ice hockey match was won by Canada against Sweden, 12 to 1.

FRANCE GETS GERMAN SHIPS.

CHERBOURG, April 27.

The German cruisers "Thuringen" and "Kolberg," and seven destroyers, have arrived and been given up to France in compensation for the Scapa Flow sinkings.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE SAN REMO CONFERENCE.

San Remo, April 27th.
The following is the text of the Anglo-French declaration:—
"The Allies have examined the letter of Herr Goepfert, of April 26th, presenting the request of the German Minister of War to the effect that the German Government desires to maintain a German army of 200,000 instead of the 100,000 provided by the Treaty of Versailles, declaring this necessary for the maintenance of order. The Allies wish to state at once that a proposal of this nature cannot even be examined so long as Germany fails in the most important obligations of the treaty and does not proceed with disarmament on which depends the peace of the world."

"Germany is not living up to her engagements in either the destruction of war material or the reduction of her effective strength or the payment of coal, or in regard to reparations, or the cost of the Army of Occupation."

"She has given neither satisfaction nor apologies for the assaults to which on several occasions members of Allied missions have been subjected. She has taken no steps as provided under the protocol to the Treaty towards ascertaining the liabilities under the head of Reparation, or towards making proposals fixing the total amount she would thus pay. Urgent as is a settlement of this nature in the interest of all concerned, she does not appear even to be considering how she is to meet the obligations as and when they mature."

"The Allies do not ignore the difficulties with which the German Government is faced, and do not intend to insist upon too literal an interpretation of the Treaty, but they are unanimous in declaring that they cannot permit the continuation of these infractions of the Treaty of Versailles; that the Treaty must be executed and remain as the basis of relations between Germany and the Allies, and that they are determined to take all measures, even to the extent, if necessary, of occupation of further German territory, which may have the effect of ensuring the execution of the Treaty. They declare, on the other hand, that it is not their intention to annex any portion of German territory."

"At the same time, the Allies consider that questions raised by the infractions of the treaty of peace and by measures necessary to ensure its execution will more easily be solved by an exchange of views between the heads of Governments rather than by an exchange of Notes. They have therefore, decided to invite the heads of the German Government to confer directly with the heads of the Allied Governments, and to ask that when they meet, the German Government present them with precise explanations and proposals on all matters mentioned above. If a satisfactory settlement is reached on these points, the Allied Governments will be willing to discuss with the German representatives any question affecting the internal order and economic well-being of Germany, but Germany must understand that the unity of the Allies for the execution of the treaty is as solid as it was for the war, and that the only method of taking her place again in the world is loyally to execute engagements to which she has subscribed."

CORPORATION PROFITS TAX.

LONDON, April 27th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, replying to Mr. Hood, said that the Corporation Profits Tax will apply to all limited liability companies registered in the United Kingdom whether carrying on business in the United Kingdom or abroad and whether only holding companies or otherwise. Provision, however, will be made not to tax profits derived from companies which themselves have been subject to the tax.

STRIKERS' DILEMMA.

New York, April 28th.

The Brotherhood of Trainmen has revoked the charter of nine local bodies whose members participated in the recent unauthorized strike. This affects at least two thousand men.

SONORA REVOLT.

Los Angeles, April 28th.

Sonora Revolutionists have captured Guaymas without meeting with any resistance.

Two hundred and fifty marines from the gunboat "Guerrero" have joined the revolutionists and towed the gunboat to Mazatlan for repairs. There has been no disorder. Business is proceeding as usual.

ASSOCIATION CUP FINAL.

LONDON, April 27th.

In the Association Cup final, Aston Villa beat Huddersfield by 1 goal to nil at Stamfordbridge.

UNREST IN IRELAND.

LONDON, April 28th.

A determined attack was made on the Clonroche police barracks in Wexford early in the morning by 200 men who incessantly fired rifles and revolvers.

Two hundred and five constables successfully defended the building. The raiders decamped after two hours' fighting. Soldiers and civilians came into collision at Limerick last night. Stones were thrown at the soldiers and injured the pickets. An armoured car appeared and the military were drawn off.

Two hundred members of the Irish-Republican Army arrived at Mill Street, Co. Cork, early yesterday morning, in motor-cars and on bicycles and took up positions and cut telegraphs, and seized and bound six people. They removed them by motor-car to an unknown destination.

It is stated that the prisoners were suspected of being implicated in a holdup at a bank of the official last November when £18,000 was taken. The Republicans will keep the men until they disclose the full names of the members.

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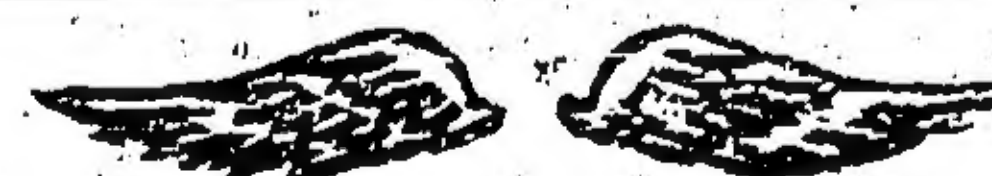
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THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

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A Quantity of
Valuable Household Furniture,
comprising—Blackwood curio stands, teapots,
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and easy chairs, finely carved oak
screen, oak dining waggons, oak ice
chest, oak dining chairs, card table,
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stands, camphorwood and oak chests of
drawers, occasional tables, etc., etc.

Also

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On view from Thursday, 29th inst.
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Terms:—Cash on delivery.LAMMERT BROS.,
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SATURDAY, May 1, 1920,
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1 case Asparagus.
2 cases Sugar Corn.
1 case Stringless Beans.
5 cases Raisins.
1 crate Tree.
3 cases Electric Goods.
1 case Transom Lefts.Terms:—Cash on delivery.
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THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. THORSEN & Co. to sell by Public Auction

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TUESDAY, the 18th May, 1920,
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The Steamer "DAGMAR"as she now lies in the Menam River,
Bangkok, with all her machinery, gear
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921 tons net Reg.1800 tons deadweight capacity on
17 foot mean draft. Speed 10 knots.This Steamer went ashore in the
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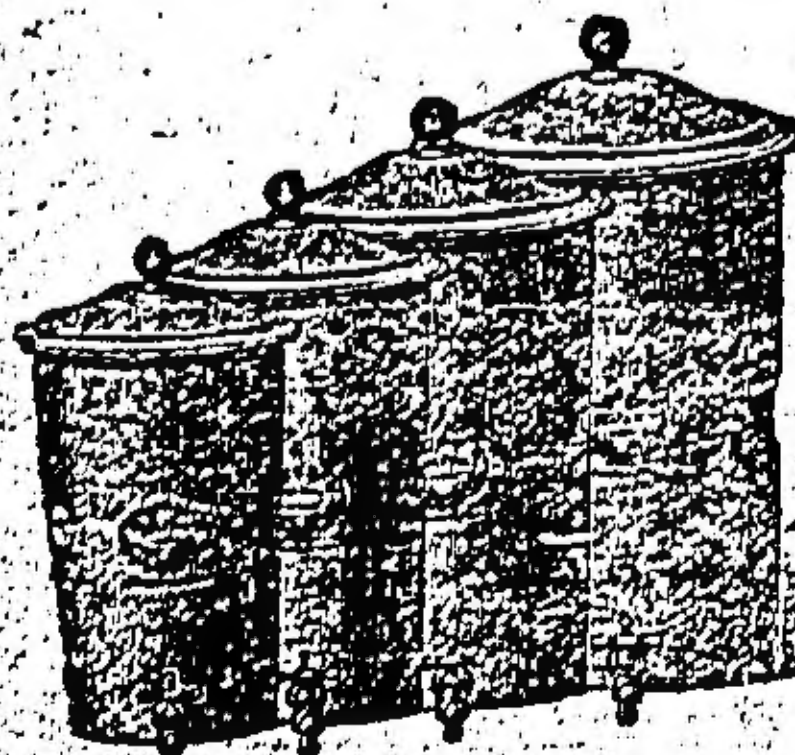
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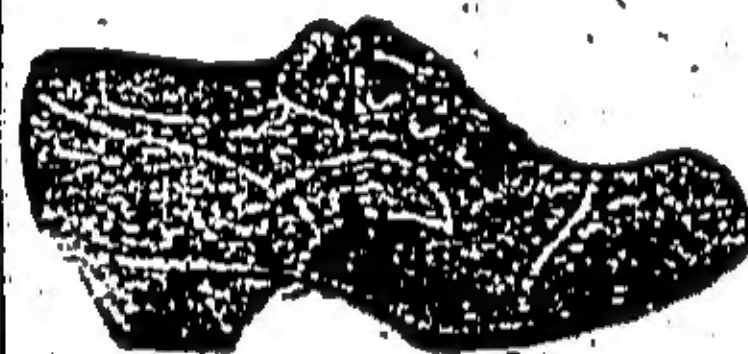
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THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

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This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

THE BERLIN ARCHIVES.

"ALL-HIGHEST MARGINALIA."

The Times has been translating some extracts from the official documents at the Berlin Foreign Office which Herr Kautsky, Count Montgelas, and Professor Schucking have been authorized to publish, as bearing upon German responsibility for the war. These passages exhibited the "readiness" of the General Staff and of the Army in July, 1914, as at every other moment before the outbreak of war, and the "calm confidence" of the population at large, in the assurance of a speedy victory for German arms.

The Kaiser had passionately promoted this spirit of assurance, which was warranted enough as far as German military vision could discern, and it was this spirit that dictated all his interventions in the conduct of German policy. This fact has become axiomatic. Other evidence apart, it is fully borne out by the Emperor William's autograph annotations to the diplomatic dispatches and other official documents submitted to him by the Foreign Office. With obstinate perversity the ex-Chancellor, Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, in an open letter dated Berlin, December 13, of last year, persists in maintaining that the Emperor's "marginal notes" merely reflected personal impulses and momentary impressions, and that they possessed no essential political significance. There is every reason to believe that the "All-Highest marginalia," as the Kaiser's red ink notes were known in the German diplomatic service, were an established institution long before Herr von Bethmann's advent in July, 1909. If the Kaiser had merely begun to annotate dispatches and to issue his memoranda in June or July, 1914, and if the Chancellor had not headed them, it might have been open to the world to regard German policy immediately before the war as the more or less unconscious machinations of stupidity. As a matter of fact, Herr von Bethmann embodied the type of Prussian official that Bismarck had in mind when he prophesied in 1894 that if ever such a hide-bound bureaucrat should become Chancellor it would soon be all over with Germany. More than any of his predecessors Herr von Bethmann was the victim of the Kaiser's caprices, and the instrument of the Imperial will.

THE "CIVILIAN" MIND.
It is comic to read the telegram of July 20, 1914, in which the Chancellor, "all-humblest," complained to the Kaiser, who was at that time cruising off the Norwegian coast, that the Crown Prince had again taken to manifesting his political likes and dislikes. Herr von Bethmann added that he had indited a long epistle to the Prince on the subject, but that he felt no assurance that the young man would pay any attention to his remonstrance, and he therefore begged the Kaiser once more to warn his son and his against conduct calculated to counteract the Imperial policies. The problem of "localizing" the Austro-Serbian conflict, in accordance with your Majesty's instructions, "was already so difficult that" "even small incidents" might turn the scale.The Kaiser, on July 21, thereupon transmitted to the Crown Prince the Chancellor's complaint, together with the following comment:—
I appeal to your sensibility to understand how extremely embarrassing and painful it must be for Me that, notwithstanding your promises to Me, you should by your conduct again compel the Imperial Chancellor to submit such a request to Me. I appeal further to your sense of duty and honour as a Prussian officer, who is bound to keep promises unconditionally, and I expect you, especially in the present tension of the situation, unfailingly, once and for all, to abstain from any political expression whatever in the presence of third persons, that is merely calculated to disturb My own policy and that of My responsible advisers.To this missive the Crown Prince, on July 23, replied from his seaside villa at Zoppot, near Danzig:—
Commands will be executed.
WILHELM, CROWN PRINCE.
To the Chancellor the Prince replied on the same day:—
The contents of the telegram which your Excellency addressed to H. M. on the matter in question interested me very much.

On July 25 the Kaiser was embellishing yet another "all-humblest" message from Herr von Bethmann with a furious endorsement to the effect that an imperial mind was wont to make its military dispositions in accordance with the "General Situation," and that this "the Civilian-Chancellor" has not yet grasped.

On July 5, 1914, at Potsdam, the Kaiser, without any reference to the Chancellor, gave the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador an unqualified assurance that Germany would support Austria in her Balkan adventure. On July 6, in Berlin, the Chancellor repeated this assurance to the Ambassador and to Count Berchtold's emissary, Count Hoyos.

During the period from the Sarajevo murder in June 28 until the eve of war the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Federal Council was never once assembled. At the meeting of the Federal Council which was held in Berlin on August 1, Herr von Bethmann presided,

and explained the position as follows:—When Austria-Hungary informed us that she would have to take action, we replied: "We do not pretend to be able to judge what you ought to do; that is not our business. But it goes without saying that if the *casus foederis* should arise, we shall stand loyally by you." Small wonder, in the light of this extraordinary utterance, that, even in his open letter of December 13, Herr von Bethmann should be able to find nothing better to say for himself and for his master than that they tried to "prevent a world war." Even the semi-official *German Gazette*, was bound to admit that the "dual tendency" of German policy during the fateful weeks of July, 1914 (when the Berlin Government had, on the one hand, urged Austria to attack Serbia, while, on the other hand, it sought to "prevent" Austria from mobilising against Russia), merely exposed Germany to the suspicion of double dealing and irretrievably damaged her moral prestige. If Herr von Bethmann had had any mind of his own at all different from the will of his master, as proclaimed at Potsdam on July 5, it may be inferred that the Chancellor would have drawn the Kaiser's more serious attention to Prince Lichnowsky's dispatches, in which, as early as July 16, the German Ambassador in London warned the Wilhelmstrasse not to be led astray by the inordinate vanity of Count Berchtold, and admonished "the inevitable attitude of England."HEADACHE FOR DAYS.
A Sign of Distressed Nerves.There are few ailments that cause more genuine misery than nervous, neuragic, or sick headaches. Only those who have endured suffering for days at a stretch realise the agony of the victims. Light and noise increase the pain; food is unthought of, for it only adds to the distress. When the attack is on, there is little to be done until it passes away. This may mean hours, or it may mean days.
Nearly every victim of headache suffers from thin blood, also weak nerves, the latter being the result of the former. The most successful treatment therefore, for headaches is a remedy that will rebuild the blood so that it can nourish the starved nerves.
This process of strengthening thin blood and weak nerve is being accomplished on all sides by Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. These pills contain the elements that make new nourishment from the blood. Dr. Williams' pink pills have been found invaluable in a wide range of diseases of the blood and nerves, such as rheumatism, after-effects of influenza, neuralgia, and neurasthenia or nervous breakdown.
If you are not a Dr. Williams' pink pills will help you to health. Get a supply now from any dealer or direct and post-free, one bottle for \$1.00, (six for \$5.00) from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 91 Jackson Road, Shanghai.
"Nerves and Their Needs" is a little book that will help you to avoid nerve troubles. Send a postcard for a free copy of it to the above address.

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Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

One 5-6 H.P. Twin-cylinder INDIAN
Motor-cycle and Sidecar, in running
order, complete with Lamp, Tools,
Sidecar Apron, Pillion Cushion, Pump,
Spare Plug, etc.
Very smart outfit.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 26, 1920.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from His Lordship
THE BISHOP OF VICTORIA, to sell by
Public Auction, or

FRIDAY,
the 30th April, 1920, at 2.30 p.m., at
his residence St. Paul's College.

SUNDAY,
Valuable Household Furniture,
&c., &c., &c.

therein contained,
consisting of:—
Hallstand, Teakwood Roll-top Desk,
Writing Tables, Chesterfield Sofa and
Arm-chairs, Large Glass-fronted Book-
cases, Teakwood Sideboard, and Dining
Chairs, Extension Dining Table, Carpets
and Rugs, Sundry Glassware, Crockery
and Pictures.

English made Twin Beds, Teakwood
Bedroom Suite, Wardrobe, Washstand
and Dressing Table, Toilet Crockery,
&c., &c., &c.

And
One Victor Gramophone.
On view from morning of sale.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 21, 1920.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(for account of the concerned),

TUESDAY,
May 4, 1920, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms,
No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

**TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNI-
TURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED
BEDSTEADS, TEAKWOOD TWIN
BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,**
comprising:—

Chesterfield Sofa, Arm-chairs (new),
Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One
Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture,
comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads,
large and small Wardrobes, Dressing
Tables, and Chairs, Washstands,
&c., (fumed Teakwood), Slide-
boards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Din-
ing Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner
Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware,
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath
Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware,
Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood
and Teakwood screens, a quantity of
Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire
Screens, Slide Tables, Chairs,
Cabinets, Pictures, Carpets new and
second-hand.

Also
Four Pianos, One Enamelled Bath,
Camera, &c., &c.,
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 23, 1920.

**A COMPLETE AERATED WATER
PLANT FOR SALE.**

The Machines are made by Messrs.
Brady & Hinchliff, Ltd., Manches-
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working order. This complete plant
will turn out 2,400 dozen Aerated
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KWONG SANG HONG LTD.,
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Each additional word 4 Cents for 3 insertions.

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WANTED.—First Class European
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Knowledge of Insurance work an
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Apply to Box 1189.
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and salary required.—Box 1190.
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WANTED.—To Purchase a setter
or Pointer PUP (dog) apply
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TO LET.—A SEOP in Nathan Road,
Kowloon.
Apply to Humphreys Estate & Finance
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WANTED FOR CANTON.—An
Experienced Chinese Office
Clerk with knowledge of general office
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of English, and must be typist;
stenographer preferred. Excellent
salary. Apply P.O. Box 93, Hongkong.
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familiar with statistical work. Must be
able to take care of English correspondence
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An experienced Chinese office clerk,
with a thorough knowledge of shipping,
to act as first shipping clerk. Suitable
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INTIMATIONS.

**THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC
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REDUCTION IN PRICE.

From May 1, 1920, the Price of
Current for Lighting and Fans will
be REDUCED to 16 cents per Unit.
Discounts will remain as before.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 26, 1920.

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OUTLINE SPECIFICATION.

Length over all 55 feet
Breadth extreme 11' 1 inch
Depth of Hold 5' 5"
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Cylinders 2 "6" & 13"
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Diameter of Boiler 4' 6"
Length of Boiler 5' 2"
Working Pressure 125 lbs.

For further Particulars
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St. George's Buildings.

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SATURDAY, May 1st.
TEA DANCE from 4 to 7 P.M.
DINNER DANCE from 8 P.M.

SUNDAY, May 2nd.
ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS during
Tea and Afternoon.

**HONGKONG DOG, CAT,
POULTRY & PIGEON
SHOW, 1920.**

A SHOW in connection with the
above will be held by kind per-
mission of the Stewards, Hongkong
Jockey Club within their enclosure.

HAPPY VALLEY

on MAY 1st.

No Bird or Dog will be allowed to
be brought in or taken away without
reference to the Special Stewards.

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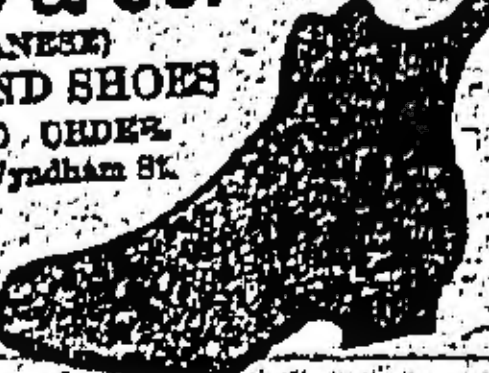
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ARMY ORGANISATION FOR THE FUTURE.

EXPERIMENTAL PLANS.

WAR TASKS AND LESSONS.

A memorandum by the Secretary of
State for War relating to the Army
Estimates for 1920-21 has been
issued. The details which it gives
of the work of the various departments
of the War Office in connection with
the reconstruction of the Army since
the armistice was signed—on Nov.
11, 1918—are in amplification of the
speech which Mr. Winston Churchill
delivered recently in the House of
Commons in introducing the Estimates.
In that speech Mr. Churchill
confined himself to the larger issues
of the question of the future Army;
he did so, as he remarks in a message
prefacing the memorandum, because
"the work of the War Office during
the period since the armistice has been
so gigantic in demobilising the large
forces which we had at that time, and
in the disposal of all that that implied,
together with the task of bringing into
being the Army of the future."

The department of the Chief of the
Imperial General Staff is first dealt
with. The end of the war, it is
pointed out, found us with many parti-
ally solved problems, and it is the
desire and the duty of the General
Staff to think out these problems in
the years which lie before us. This
task will be facilitated by the reports
which have been prepared by various
committees under distinguished sol-
diers. Referring to the Experimental
Brigades, the memorandum states:

These next years may be consid-
ered as an interim period during which
we shall devote ourselves to study.
Our finances are so limited that we
must look to every penny. We cannot
afford at this stage to make a false
step. We intend, therefore, to form
experimental brigades at our large
training centres and try out certain
changes in tactics—the employment of
cavalry and infantry with tanks and
machine guns, aeroplanes, and other
weapons, including the employment of
smoke, etc. When we have carried
out these tests we shall decide finally
on our future organisation. In the
meantime, we have reorganised our
first line on pre-war principles and
shipped it to the purposes of the Em-
pire, and the second line is now being
brought into being on sound and prac-
tical lines.

In the building of the Army of the
future the following conditions are laid
down as essentials:

It should be better paid.
It should be better educated.
It should be thoroughly efficient
and up-to-date.
It should be well housed.
It should be contented.
It should equip itself for civil life
on discharge.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.
The question of education is com-
prehensively referred to. The Army,
it is remarked, is now a profession
whose emoluments compete with those
of civil life, and it is imperative that
it should contain none but those who
prove their worth.

Experience gained in the very suc-
cessful education scheme instituted
during the war (the memorandum
says) has enabled us to develop educa-
tional training as an integral part of
the normal training of the Regular
soldier. This is essential if efficiency
is to be maintained and if the prob-
lem of the employment of the ex-
soldier is to be solved. Other armies,
notably the American Army, are fol-
lowing out the same general principle.
Regimental officers will be responsible
for the elementary part of this train-
ing, and will be assisted by an Educa-
tional Corps, incorporating the Army
schoolmasters and schoolmistresses
and the best of the present educational
personnel. With a view to the em-
ployment of the soldier on discharge,
the present arrangement, so satisfac-
torily established by the Ministry of
Labour and its exchanges, will be
maintained. The certificates of educa-
tion have been revised in accordance
with the standards and requirements
of to-day.

It is intended to start a school for
the instruction of non-commissioned
officers who are qualifying for com-
missions from the ranks. During the
last two years of war the ranks sup-
plied 95 per cent. of our officers. It
is thought that this scheme should be
carried on in peace time, so that any
boy trained in this school will have
every opportunity of competing favour-
ably with his brother officer who
comes from a military college or
university. It is proposed to com-
mence in 1922 with a batch of sixty
students. The tests for the promotion
of officers have recently been revised
and details have been issued.

PROGRESS WITH TANKS.

It has been decided that there will
be no separate Tank Corps for the pre-
sent, and that, though non-commis-
sioned officers and men will be posted
permanently to Tank units as a
nucleus, officers will be seconded in-
stead of being transferred to these
units for stated periods. The main
difficulty which confronts reorganisa-
tion is the dearth of regular officers
with knowledge of tanks. To some
extent this may be overcome by grant-
ing regular commissions to temporary
officers. Considerable progress has
been made with the design of tanks
during 1919, a new machine having

been produced, with a speed of over
twenty miles an hour, and which has
mechanically a long life. In a trial
run of 1,000 miles practically no wear
has resulted. This type is being fur-
ther developed. Two other machines
have been despatched to India for the
purpose of experiment under tropical
conditions.

Regarding chemical warfare, the
memorandum states:
So long as there is any danger of
other nations continuing these methods
of warfare, research and experiment
in chemical warfare must be pursued.
Research must not only be directed
towards the gases and apparatus likely
to be employed in the future, but also
towards protection against all possible
gases. Training in the use of gas will
be confined to appropriate branches,
but training in defensive measures will
include the whole Army.

Owing to the great importance of
signals, it has been decided to increase
the number of personnel employed and
form them into a separate Corps of
Signals. Much of the proposed in-
crease is required for field wireless
stations, on which the Army will be-
come more and more dependent for
its signal communications.

As a tentative measure it has been
decided to incorporate machine-guns
as an integral part of each cavalry
regiment and infantry battalion of the
Regular Army. In order that the
existing organisation within the regi-
ment and battalion may not be dis-
located, a machine-gun troop and a
machine-gun platoon will be added to
the headquarters of the regiment and
battalion, the squadrons and com-
panies of which will remain un-
touched.

TERRITORIALS AND YEOMANRY.

The following particulars are given
in reference to the Second Line (Ter-
ritorial Army) and the Yeomanry:
As to the second line, there is little
to add to the scheme as outlined re-
cently. It is a replica of the first line,
and a serious endeavour to make the
second line a thoroughly effective
machine. The brigade commanders
and staffs and the commanding officers
and adjutants have almost all been ap-
pointed. A third of the Territorial
Brigade commanders and a proportion
of the staffs are to be Territorial Force
officers. Opportunities will be given
so that Territorial officers may become
efficient as staff officers of the Ter-
ritorial Army on mobilisation. An
undertaking has been given that the
Territorial Army will form the normal
method of expansion in war. To this
end the Territorial Army must be
brought into much closer touch with
the Regulars. Regular units will give
of their best in officers and non-com-
missioned officers for the training of
the second line, and will welcome as
comrades all second line units who
wear the same badge. A final review
of the "use of units" selected for dis-
bandment will be taken.

The future of the Yeomanry is not
yet finally settled. Two conferences
with representatives of the Yeomanry
have been held recently to discuss the
question of future organisation. It is
recognised that we do not want to lose
the services of one man from the
famous yeoman class, but the problem
is one of money. To make the Ter-
ritorial Army effective, certain Army
artillery and armoured car units are
necessary. We are asking certain
Yeomanry regiments to convert them-
selves into these units, keeping their
old names and traditions. All points
put forward by the Yeomanry repre-
sentatives are being carefully consid-
ered, and a decision will be given within
a fortnight.

The next department dealt with is
that of the Adjutant-General to the
Forces, whose immediate task was
that of reconstructing the British Army
on a permanent basis and on voluntary
lines. At the present date the de-
partment has succeeded in completing
the First Line of the Army, approxi-
mately up to the strength of the pre-
war Regular Army, and at the same
time has introduced many modifica-
tions in organisation, etc., which have
proved necessary as a result of the
experience for the last five years. To
replace the wastage of the Army Re-
serve it is proposed to enlist specially
into the Reserve direct, without their
joining the ranks, a sufficient number
from those who have received battle
training in the war, to enable mobilisa-
tion of the equivalent of our Expedi-
tionary Force as it existed before the
war (but modernised as regards or-
ganisation), should it be required to
reinforce the garrison overseas.

A tribute is paid to the war work of
the various women's corps, and it is
stated that plans for the formation of
a reserve, composed of women skilled
in the required trades and avocations,
are now being investigated.

DEMobilISATION.

Particulars of the process of de-
mobilisation are given as follows:
Since the armistice 173,000 officers
and 3,745,000 men have passed
through the demobilisation machine.
Of these, 24,600 officers and 249,000
men belong to the Royal Air Force,
leaving 148,400 officers and
3,496,000 men as the total demobi-
lisation from the Army. In addi-
tion, 66,700 women have been de-
mobilised. Further, the demobilisa-
tion machine handled our prisoners of
war when they returned at the signing
of the armistice, and there were pass-
ed through the reception camps 6,600
officers and 151,500 men. There are
at this date remaining in the Army to:

(Continued on Page 9)

NOTICES.

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THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
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The highest building in Canton affording a
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Hot and cold water service fitted, Excellent Cuisine, Bar and Billiard
room, Roof Garden, Cinematograph Theatre and every modern
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Passengers conveyed to and from steamers or across the harbour. Our
reliable craft are eminently suited for HOLIDAY PARTIES, roomy but
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KOWLOONITES.
Forget the last Ferry. We take you to Tsan Tse Tsui for \$1.00—specially
reduced fare.
General Terms: \$2.00 per hour or part thereof, or \$1.00 per trip not
exceeding 15 minutes.
Our runners will meet you on the WESTERN SIDE of Blake Pier. For
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MOK LIN, Managing Director.

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JAMES STEER**
THE CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKER
(Contractor to H. M. Naval Yard.)
8, ICE HOUSE STREET, HONGKONG.

These Cigarettes are made of selected Mild
leaf tobacco and quite harmless to those
who are accustomed to inhale.

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Plain and with Chene Borders.

INSPECTION INVITED.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."
HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1920.

STRIKING A BALANCE.

The easy optimism of Anstion Chamberlain as Chancellor of the Exchequer is not shared by everybody. The Chairman of the United States Clearing House of Foreign Credits, Mr. Mark O. Prentiss, declares that Great Britain is insolvent. "It is unfortunate," he remarks, "to have to talk of 'insolvency' and 'bankruptcy' in speaking of our associates in the late war, but the facts are more unfortunate than the words." Before the war Great Britain possessed twenty thousand million dollars worth of foreign and colonial investments. She has, he says, lost 75 per cent. of this by forced sales, shrinkage, and other factors. Last year Britain's expenditure was two million dollars a day more than its income. The cost of the military establishments in Ireland, India, Egypt, Hongkong, etc., is enormous. It is costing them a million sterling a week to control the price of bread. Its annual internal interest charges, permanent, amount to 870 millions sterling, more than a million pounds a day. This ignores the enormous interest payable abroad. They "merely juggle figures when they say the British Budget balances. The inflation of trade returns in 1919 was due to higher prices, and not to increase in actual weight or quantity."

As we are not in a position to contradict such an authority, and we wouldn't believe Chamberlain if he did it for us, we are driven to seek consolation in the usual way. Misery loves company. Let us see what Mr. Prentiss has to say about the position of other European nations.

Germany is bankrupt. She has wasted her substance in riotous warfare. Even the Allied governments are coming to admit the economic impossibility of the Peace Treaty. Germany may never be able to pay substantial indemnities. Short of all the materials necessary for reconstruction, she cannot afford to buy them owing to her enormously depreciated exchange.

France is in a hopeless situation because it never made any attempt to pay an appreciable part of its war debt by taxation, but slid along in the easy expectation of recovering huge indemnities from Ger-

many and making good its losses in Russia. France's enormous loans to Russia have vanished, and the hope of large indemnities from Germany has faded.

Italy is nearly in the same fix as Germany. It has to pay from six to seven hundred lire per ton for coal where it used to pay 20 to 25, and its annual requirements are eleven million tons. Its interest charges are now almost as great as its gross pre-war income.

Russia can never possibly redeem her mountain of paper money. Austria has a similar lot of worthless paper which is worthless. Britain has a terrible amount of unsecured paper, but has had the sense to stop it. New issues have to be backed by gold deposits. There are, whatever be done or achieved, undoubtedly hard times ahead. The economy our statesmen should practice cannot be done on cheese-parings. We must abate our ambition to run the world, and cut out much of the expense of policing it. We must, in effect, stop keeping up appearances, which is the leak that augments our burden of debt.

ADVERSARIA.

While there are prohibitions here and there, little signs that the tyranny of prohibition in America, the campaign in the United Kingdom goes on. It will be a long time before the people awake to a sense of the real danger of its success, because they are so stupidly cocksure it must fail. Take Scotland, for instance. It is unthinkable, declares a friend, that Scotland, the native home of good whisky, will ever go dry. The Californians thought the same about wine. The Hongkong man probably thinks likewise here. Yet it is a fact that the taipans of both Glasgow and Edinburgh are backing the campaign for prohibition. Less drink, they argue, means greater production and greater profits. This, by the way, directly contradicts the Bourbon argument we quoted a couple of days ago, that low wages mean staid employment and better output. Teetotalers are claimed to be wiser and wealthier because of their teetotalism, so that if the Glasgow and Edinburgh taipans are correct, we also were correct in stating that satisfied workmen are the best producers. As a matter of fact the taipans are right. They always are. They are great supporters of

every pious device, such as the Y.M.C.A., to maintain the supply of cheap, servile, and well-disciplined labour. The manhood and well-being of the labourer himself, of course, is none of their business. It is quite true that thousands of men would be better workmen and better off if they let the booze alone. It is equally true that thousands of workers would be more efficient and wealthier if they cut out tobacco. Every man's savings bank account would increase rapidly if he omitted two meals a day. By not getting married and having children, many a man could die rich who usually dies poor. And so on, and so on. The real need of the age in the way of leagues and campaigns is a strong organization banded to suppress the pestiferous people who meddle with our morals and want to reform us by veto.

Padre Macdonaghie is our convinced and the colonial ignorance of those policy at home concerning Hongkong. It is a pity he got away just before last night's telegram came about the official policy of the Colonial Office, or he might have discovered that there is one thing he didn't know. He was careful to bar any accusation of colour prejudice, and we are willing to acquit him of it; but in urging the necessity of an extension of the reservation policy for the comfort of the white inhabitants of Hongkong, he could not have known that our Parliament, under Secretary for Colonial Affairs would so soon spike his guns, by announcing that the policy is to consider the interests of the inhabitants as a whole, and especially not of any white section thereof. Our Governor has to go by that, to be guided by the London policy, so it is useless to blame the local government for not doing certain things certain local people would like it to do. It is curious how "outspoken" all these good people try to be just as they are going away, and what a poor shot they make at it. As an old and depraved newspaper hack we savvy the ad captivum vulgaris stunt, but not such half-hearted bluffs as it.

We have, we fondly trust, sufficient Bolshievism, by instructed the Hongkong public to free it from the simple delusion that Bolshievism means Russian bloodthirstiness and nothing else. It means many other things, British things, as we have frequently pointed out, in order to protest against them. Bolshievism essentially means a conspiracy to make the majority inefficient, and useful to the minority. The latest example at home, most extraordinarily endorsed by Labour leaders, is compulsory continuation schools for young persons up to 16 years of age. The logical outcome of this compulsory continuation system will be the compulsory adoption of all those young people whose parents are unable to keep them at school until the age of sixteen; this would found a reserve of wage slaves who trained and directed for capitalist purposes would arrive at that maximum of production for which our nation is invited to aim. That the Labour Party should have approved the measure is symptomatic of that ruddle-headedness which characterises Labour leaders apart from questions of Trade Unionism. The Act will not affect sons and daughters of the middle classes; a girl will be able to go out as a typist at fifteen without penalisation of her parents. Should the daughter of a bricklayer nite a situation as a nursemaid, however, her father will be fined or imprisoned. Should she stay at home to help a busy mother, and so acquire the best possible training for her own future working-class home duties, fine or imprisonment will also follow. She must go on, at an age when she is usually beginning husband hunting, increasing the useless mental lumber that good people who don't know think is so good for her. The compulsory element of education has always been wrong, though well meant. If somebody will kindly contradict us, we will endeavour to explain how and why it was wrong—to-morrow.

Peter (knowing) improves the character of an Adversarian for disreputable respect to Mrs. Venus, Einstein, and Macdonaghie. If he reflects a little more he will discover that there are others, including the "Marmoset," who writes about monkeys, is informed that he cannot get a really good one in Hongkong, and certainly not for five dollars—D.P., and several others, who inquire about Trotsky, and seem to expect further jokes about him; are notified that the wee dog is dead. De mortuis nil inquit Bolshievist. Poet correctly guessed the fate of his amusing but too personal contribution. The editorial fact was to burn it. There are no individuals involved in the views expressed. Do get the right adversarian, idea, and remember that Pickwick was not Dickens, nor Dickens Pickwick.

We do not know. AN IRRITATING and are too lazy to look whether the collection of idiomatic phrases by Mr. Doherty includes "on the scene." It is one beloved by police court reporters, and is a daily irritation. No policeman ever simply arrives. He always comes on the scene. It is perhaps the most perfect example of the mechanical mode of composition which results from idiom collecting.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 4s. 8½d.

Three cases of cerebro-spinal fever are shown in to-day's return.

Lady Duff, wife of Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, launched the s.s. "War Regalia" at the Shanghai Dock Company's Pootung works on April 21.

The King of Siam has had a new 90 ft. motor yacht built, in which is installed a 150 H.P. Buffalo paraffin engine says The "Motor Ship and Motor Boat" in a recent issue.

Messrs Shewan, Tomes & Co. inform us that they have received a telegram from Shanghai stating that the Directors of the Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd. recommend a Dividend of \$20 per share for 1920.

In the H.K.C.C. tennis tournament yesterday S. and O. Rumjahn beat E. A. Redmond and Major Bowen by 6-4, 2-6, 6-3, 1-6, 6-4. The winners will now meet Ng Sze Kwong and A. H. Rumjahn in the semi-final.

Consignees of cargo which arrived in Hongkong per s.s. "Lake Fielding" of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, are reminded that all goods remaining in the Company's Godowns at West Point undelivered after April 30, will be subject to rent.

There is grave fear that Britain will not be represented at the international sporting Olympiad which is to be held at Antwerp in August. Hundreds of athletes are ready to take part in the games but the response to the appeal for funds (£40,000) has not been generous.

According to the Malay Mail during the course of the firing of the 85 guns on the occasion of the opening of the Federal Council, the wooden rammer was twice inadvertently left in the breach and duly fired off. One landed on the Padang not many yards from the King Edward Statue. The other fell near the Selangor Club motor shed.

A titled man, well known in the field of sport, and who had served with the Forces in the war, provided as follows in his will, lately proved: "I bequeath to my brother (named) the sum of one shilling, to show my appreciation of his noble sacrifice to his country in avoiding military service until compelled to join up."

As testimony to the climate of Singapore and to a remarkably fine constitution, it may be mentioned that Mrs. Habekost, who has resided in Singapore probably longer than any European now here, attained her seventy-eighth year to-day and is still hale and active. She was born in Kent, of Welsh descent, and has lived here from her girlhood.

Lieutenant Masiero of the Royal Italian Aviation Corps, who piloted the first aeroplane of the Rome-Tokyo Flight which arrived here several days ago, was slightly indisposed at Hotel Asia, thus delaying the departure of the visiting aviators somewhat. The flight will be continued at any moment within these few days.

The seaman of Police launch No. 7, who, as reported in the China Mail of Tuesday's date, was remanded by Magistrate Hutchinson on a charge of violation of duty as a constable, to wit, obtaining \$10 from a junk master under the pretence that he would have his arms licence renewed, was yesterday convicted and fined \$100 or one month's hard labour.

The government of Bengal is reported to have decided that public raffles are illegal, and must be discontinued. This decision has caused much regret, as many deserving Christian charities in Calcutta, which annually raise money by this means, will be hard hit, especially Catholic Orphanages, etc. The question naturally arises if raffles are prohibited what about the Derby Sweep?

The "wireless" installation that the "Renown" carries with her is one of the most powerful ever mounted on a ship in the British Navy. While it will be manifestly impossible for her to keep in touch with London throughout her extensive tour, it is hoped that by means of a carefully arranged system of relay stations, not a day will pass without their Majesties being in touch with their eldest son.

SPECIAL CABLE

SCHOONER OVERDUE.

[China Mail Special.]

SINGAPORE, April 23.
The American schooner "Betsy Ross," from Africa for Singapore is overdue.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

On his departure from Singapore Mr. R. Miyashita, manager of the N.Y.K. office of that port, was presented with a silver cup by the clerical staff.

Canton students are organising a parade on the "day of national disgrace," May 7, which is the day on which China agreed to the twenty-one demands presented by Japan.

We read that when the police "came on the scene" and wished to arrest her, a woman "laid" on the ground. Laid what? An egg, or a foundation stone? Perhaps the writer means that she copied Balbus, and "lay" upon the ground.

The Singapore Free Press has a leading article on our Li Hong Mi banishment case. It says nothing that we have not already said, but we welcome it. Every newspaper should have dealt with it that has any patriotism and regard for British principles.

Charged before Mr. N. L. Smith this morning with the unlawful possession of 7½ taels of prepared non-Government opium, and \$14 worth of local subsidiary coins, a Chinese told the Magistrate that he bought the opium for his own use. He was ignorant of local regulations. With regard to the subsidiary coins, the defendant said he was returning to the country, and the money was to pay his passage—\$75 fine, and the opium and money confiscated.

A fire broke out at 2.25 a.m., to-day, at No. 56 Connaught Road West, third floor, occupied by the Man On Woo Foreign Medicine shop. The cause of the outbreak is attributed to an over heated drying stove. The fire fighters were early on the scene, and succeeded in confining the flames to the one floor, which was, however, completely gutted. The damage done to property is estimated at \$6,000. The floor is insured with the Sun Insurance Co. for the sum of \$5,000.

A small boy was this morning charged before Mr. N. L. Smith with the theft of a quantity of clothing and \$2 in money, from a woman living at No. 55 Square Street. The defendant admitted stealing two jackets, but denied taking the money. The complainant said she was out of the house when the defendant stole the things. A little girl saw the defendant selling a pawn ticket, and informed witness about it, and witness had the defendant arrested. Six strokes with a rattan. The boy's mother, who was present in Court, objected to the sentence, and said that as this was her son's first offence, his Worship should not order him to receive a thrashing. She said her boy was entitled to be dismissed with a caution. Despite his lawyer mother, the boy was thrashed.

A THIEF AND HIS FRIENDS.

At the Magistrate's this morning, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, Sergt. Lanagan charged a Chinese with the unlawful possession, at Samsui, of a bag full of galvanized iron knuts and bolts. The defendant said he picked them up from an ash heap on board a ship.

Sergt. Lanagan said the ship the defendant said he got the things from had been in the Cosmopolitan Docks for a long time, and there was no ash on board—\$15 fine or three weeks' hard labour.

A woman was afterwards charged with attempting to prevent the defendant's arrest. She said she was passing by with her boy, when she was arrested. She did not know why.

The Chinese constable who arrested the defendant said the woman and a man came up to them, as he was leading the defendant to the station, and while the woman tried to snatch the bag from witness's hand, the man pushed witness, saying "you can't arrest him." Witness blew his whistle and two other constables came. The man bolted, and one of witness's jobs gave chase whilst the other caught the woman. She lay on the ground and refused to move until an Indian Sergeant came. Then she got up and walked to the station. The man was not captured.

Sergt. Lanagan said the woman lived in the same house as the male defendant—\$10 or two weeks'.

SERVES THE WHOLE FAMILY.

THE EXAS of Chamberlain's Cough Lotion is world wide. It is good for the deep seated cough of the adult, or the croup and whooping cough of the children. The same bottle serves the whole family. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THEATRE ROYAL.

THE THIRD DEGREE.

The Reynolds Denniston Company departed from comedy last night and presented a highly dramatic play, "The Third Degree," securing all the success they have obtained with their lighter work. As suggested by its title, the play deals with police methods in America, though one would hardly like to think that such scenes as are brought out in the play ever take place in that country. The main point emphasised is the determination of a young wife to save her husband, who has been accused of murder, to which he confesses after undergoing the third degree. The young man is forsaken by his parents but his wife stands by him and fights. Howard Jeffries Jr. is a young man who has incurred his parents' displeasure by marrying a girl on a lower social scale and, being pressed for money, goes to Robert Underwood, an art collector, who is also in deep waters. The young man asks for a loan, not because he "wants it" but because he needs it and is naturally refused. After taking several drinks Jeffries sleeps on a couch and Underwood receives a visit from Mrs. Jeffries, Sr., to whom he has threatened that he will take his life unless she stands by him. She refuses and later a shot proclaims that Underwood has made his exit. Young Jeffries is naturally accused of the crime. He is examined by Capt. Clinton, a police officer, who after some hours' bullying and questioning, extorts a confession from him. Refusing to believe his guilt his young wife endeavours, without success, to enlist the sympathies of Richard Brewster, a lawyer. Subsequently the young wife discovers that the woman who visited Underwood is her mother-in-law and she prevails to come forward although it means that she has sacrificed everything. That this sacrifice is not made is due to the shrewdness of Mrs. Jeffries Jr. who rushes to the police and makes a false confession as to being in Underwood's room. The latter conclusively proves suicide. The accused man is released and later contemplates making a trip to Europe with his father, who during his absence intends to institute divorce proceedings. He hears of this through the lawyer who tells him the whole story and he decides to stay with his wife.

The strongest character in the play is that of Mrs. Jeffries Jr. and this was made a great success by Miss Howard, who treated the audience to some fine dramatic acting, being especially good in the scenes in the lawyer's room where she pleads with him to take up the case and with Miss Freesty Preston, as Mrs. Jeffries Sr., when her complication in the affair is discovered. Mr. Reynolds Denniston made a good thing out of the part of Richard Brewster. His best acting was with Miss Howard, when by subtle insinuations he is induced to take up her case, declaring that he is afraid of nothing. The role of Captain Clinton was ably taken by Mr. Wm. Augustin and that of Howard Jeffries, Jr. by Mr. Leo Kennedy. To-night the company presents "Friendly Enemies."

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

An enjoyable evening was spent in Lugard Hall on the occasion of the third Annual Dinner on Tuesday, 27th inst. Among those present were Professors Jordan, Smith, Hinton, Earle, Wright, Redmond, Rev. Dr. Pearce, Rev. C. B. Shan, Dr. V. N. Adenize, Dr. J. Fenon, Dr. S. C. Ho, Messrs. N. T. Mackintosh, Shuhai Hsu, H. M. Siu, and A. H. Rumjahn.

After the patriotic toasts had been duly honoured, Prof. Hinton proposed the toast of "The University" to which Prof. Jordan, in reply, said it is necessary to train up the body as well as the mind, and in no place could the students do better in this respect than in the hostels and on the athletic ground.

Mr. Mackintosh, in proposing "Lugard Hall," asked whether the fact that he knew that Hall so intimately was the reason why he called upon to make that toast. He referred to the many activities of the hostel, and considered the residents had every reason to be proud of their ability to maintain the excellent traditions of Lugard Hall. He referred to the esprit de corps which existed in the Hall. He wished the Warden, Prof. Warren, a happy holiday in the Homeland, and expressed the hope that he would return as Warden.

Prof. Warren replied for the Hall, referring to the fact that he was shortly going on leave. He had found his Wardenship a most pleasurable one and it was a position which he would relinquish reluctantly. He would always remember the happy time he had with the students of the Hall.

Mr. K. C. Cheam suitably proposed the health of the Guests and Prof. Smith replied in a humorous speech.

A distribution of prizes by Prof. Jordan, to the winners of the Hostel tennis, ping-pong and chess tournaments brought the function to a close.

"WALLA-WALLA" LAUNCHES.
Phone No. 3516.

SAILOR AND RICSHA.

RICSHA COOLIES DO NOT FIGHT.

Before Mr. R. O. Hutchison at the Magistrate's this morning, Sergeant McFall of No. 2 Police Station charged Thomas McNally, a seaman on board the U.S. Troopship "American," with damaging a ricksha to the extent of \$5 by pushing it into the harbour. The defendant admitted the charge, but denied that he intentionally pushed it into the sea.

Sergt. McFall said the defendant engaged the ricksha opposite Murray Barracks, and ordered the coolie to drive him to a pier whence he could take a sampan to his ship. The coolie pulled the defendant to Causeway Bay where he was unable to get a sampan. Re-entering the ricksha, the defendant told the coolie to drive back to town. When they got between Bowring Canal and Fin Lok Lane, the coolie took fright at the defendant's behaviour and dropped the shafts. The defendant got out and chased the coolie who ran away. Unable to catch the coolie, the defendant walked back to the ricksha and pushed it into the harbour.

After the coolie had given corroborative evidence, his Worship asked the defendant what he had to say. Defendant: "I did not mean to push the ricksha into the sea, sir. I engaged the man to drive me to the pier. He picked my pocket and took my pocket book which contained three dollar bills. I got out of the ricksha and he made a dash for it, sir. I holloed at the guy, and he dropped my pocket book. I picked it up and then called him to come up and fight me for the pocket book, sir, but he wouldn't come. I shoved the ricksha along after him, sir, thinking he would come back for it, and then I could punch him. I did not notice the embarkment, sir, and before I knew it, the ricksha tumbled into the river."—\$5 fine, and \$5 compensation to the complainant.

KINEMA NOTES.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

A sensational drama of modern life entitled "Common Clay" is now being screened at the Hongkong Theatre. It is a dramatic story raising a protest against those social injustices which seem to have grown up with and become incorporated in life in this century. To-morrow night in response to special request the management is showing "The Two Orphans," a splendid production in eight parts. It will run for one night only and on Saturday the programme includes a magnificent drama "An even break" with Olive Thomas in the leading role. This picture will run until Tuesday next and will be shown at the matinee together with a selection of pictures of a lighter nature.

THE CORONET.

The Editor himself went to see "The Great Love" picture, and reports that it is really very good—a moving picture in two senses.

ARMS CASES.

A Chinese who returned from Australia yesterday on the s.s. "Victoria," was this morning charged before Mr. N. L. Smith, at the Magistrate's, with the possession of a revolver and 194 rounds of ammunition, without a licence. The defendant said he had been abroad for forty years, and was ignorant of local regulations. Sergt. Murphy said that when searched, the revolver and ammunition were found round the defendant's body—\$50 fine, and the contraband confiscated.

Another Chinese, a respectable looking, and well dressed young man, also a passenger on the s.s. "Victoria," from Australia, was charged with the possession of a dagger and 45 rounds of revolver ammunition without a licence. The Police said the contraband was found in the defendant's box. Mr. B. L. Potter who appeared for the defence, said his client arrived in the Colony only yesterday, and was ignorant of the local Ordinance against the importation of arms. The defendant had a licence in Australia to carry the weapon. No attempt was made to conceal the weapon, which was found amongst the defendant's clothing in the box. The defendant brought the dagger from Gilbert Island as a curio—\$25 fine, and the dagger and ammunition confiscated.

[This last case seems hard, as reported. We bought a lot of valuable Malay knives in Malacca, and would have kicked up a row if they had been confiscated.]

TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF.

If you want a clear head and good digestion you must not let your bowels become clogged with poisonous waste from the body, as is always the case when you become constipated. Proper food, an abundance of water and plenty of outdoor exercise should keep your bowels regular. When that fails you should take Chamberlain's Tablets. They cause a gentle movement of the bowels and are easy and pleasant to take. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM AT HOME.

SPEAKER'S SCHEME.

LONDON, April 27.
The Speaker's conference has concluded. It drafted two schemes for federal devolution. Mr. J. W. Lowther's scheme recommend the devolution of certain imperial parliamentary powers to subordinate legislatures of England, Scotland and Wales, consisting of members of the House of Commons. These are called "grand councils." Two chambers called the council of the commons and the council of peers will be practically executive committees empowered to legislate on health, agriculture, local government, private bills, and police. The other scheme drafted by Murray Macdonald recommends the creation of subordinate parliaments for the three areas with similar powers, Ireland to be left out of both schemes because of the Home Rule bill. Members of the conference are to sign to-day. It is expected that the majority of the names will be appended to Mr. Lowther's (the Speaker's) scheme.

TRAIN DISASTER IN INDIA.

SIMLA, April 27.

In a railway collision near Moradabad, four carriages were burned up. Fifty people were killed and 50 injured.

BIG AMERICAN SHIP IN PORT.

FORMER HAMBURG-AMERICA LINER FROM SIBERIA.

The ex-Hamburg-America liner *Amerika*, now named the *American*, which was interned in New York upon the outbreak of the war, in 1914, and after the entry of the United States into the conflict was seized by the American Government for service as a troopship, is in port, having arrived from Siberia with about 5,500 Czech-Slovak soldiers aboard who are being returned to their native land.

She is the largest vessel yet seen here, being 22,622 tons gross, with a length of 669 feet, beam 74 feet, and depth 47 feet. Her sea speed is 17½ knots per hour. This vessel is even larger than the "Minnesota" which held the record here previously for size. The "Minnesota," however, is about 2,000 tons lighter, and her length is 622 feet.

Another ex-German liner, the "President Grant," has been detailed on similar service, and, no doubt, will arrive here shortly.

With such big vessels carrying troops away from Siberia, no doubt that country will be rid of its "friendly intruders" shortly, and if the Japanese evacuate, the world will then be in a position to judge fairly whether or not the Siberians can work out their own salvation, as they claim they will be able to do with foreigners out of the country.

The "American," which is manned by an American crew of over 450 men, sailed from New York on January 30, and after passing through the Panama Canal, discharged a cargo of grain at Manila. After touching at Nagasaki and Tsingtau, the vessel put into Vladivostok, where she embarked over 6,000 of that portion of the Czech-Slovak troops which America undertook to repatriate at the expense of the Czech-Slovak Government. After a stay of four days at Vladivostok, during which the town appeared to be very quiet and subdued, the "American" sailed on April 22 for Hongkong, where she will probably remain three days to take on coal and water. The next port of call will be Singapore, thence Colombo, and through the Suez Canal to Trieste where the troops will be disembarked. The vessel will then take in a cargo at one of the European ports—possibly Antwerp—before sailing across the Atlantic to reach New York six months after the commencement of the voyage.

A representative of the *China Mail*, who visited the "American" this morning, was very favourably impressed by the exceptional cleanliness of the ship. The behaviour of the Czech-Slovak troops, who are accompanied by about 150 of their womenfolk, was unanimously described as excellent. During the voyage from Vladivostok, which was said to have been uneventful, nothing had occurred to mar the cordial relations which seemed generally to exist. Notwithstanding the large number aboard, the ship had been remarkably free from illness or disease, and, generally speaking, an excellent voyage had been experienced. The vessel is "dry."

The ship is a fine specimen of marine architecture and the accommodation appears to be unusually comfortable, the cabins, alleyways, and saloons being large and airy, whilst the decks are broad and free from obstruction. Incidentally, the "American" was built at Belfast. She was interned at Boston, and three months after the declaration of war by the United States was transporting troops to Europe.

This morning nearly 2,000 Czech-Slovak troops were brought ashore in relays, and it is hoped to land as many as possible during the brief stay of the vessel. Naturally in a colony where the languages of Central Europe are not the most widely known, those who did not speak English

BIG PUBLISHING FUSION.

ODHAMS, LTD., "JOHN BULL," AND OTHER PAPERS.

A circular has been issued to the shareholders of John Bull, Limited, with a proposal for the amalgamation of their journals, "John Bull" and "Everywoman's," with the business of Odhams, Limited, printers, publishers, and proprietors of many weekly and monthly periodicals, including "The Passing Show," "Kinematograph Weekly," "Pan," "Pictorial," and "The Ideal Home." The "National News" and "Sunday Evening Telegram" will also be included in the combination.

The combined company will be called the Odhams Press, Limited, with a capital of £1,500,000 of which a little over £1,000,000 will be issued. Mr. Bottomley will continue to edit "John Bull." The management of the business will remain practically unchanged. Mr. J. S. Elias, who has been intimately associated with both businesses for many years, will be managing director of the new company. The board of directors will include Major-General Sir Newton Moore, M.P., Sir Erik Olsson, Colonel H. Grant Morden, M.P., Mr. W. J. B. Odhams, and Sir Gilbert Parker. There will be no public issue of shares, arrangements having already been made for additional working capital, which together with the present liquid assets, will provide sufficient for considerable extension in the operations of the amalgamated company.

TIENTSIN AS AN OCEAN PORT.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has received information from the American Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin that a movement is afoot to widen the mouth of the Hai Ho River to such an extent as to provide entry for vessels drawing a maximum of twenty feet of water.

With this work carried to completion ships will be enabled to discharge and load cargo alongside wharves, thus doing away with lighterage and other attending difficulties. The plan has been endorsed by the Customs Commissioner and the Hai Ho River Conservancy Board, and it is put into effect will attract trans-oceanic tonnage to the port.

DEARER NEWSPAPERS.

Although remaining at one penny during the war and until the present time, the "Financial News," the "Financial Times," and the "Financial Star" are now to be raised in price to 2d. "Public Opinion" also announces an increase in price. "We much regret to alter the price after nearly 60 years at 2d," says the announcement in the current issue. "We resolved to maintain the old price in the hope of a return to old prices. Such a hope is no longer possible, and therefore the price of 'Public Opinion' will be 3d. weekly."

A religious meeting will be held at the Helena May Institute on Tuesday May 4th at 5.30 p.m. The address will be given by Mr. Lindsey, vicar of St. Andrews, Kowloon.

were somewhat at a disadvantage, but nevertheless, the majority of the men, who seem to be of a type superior to some of the troops who have visited Hongkong, displayed a keen interest in all they beheld, and were obviously impressed by the natural charm and beauty of the island and the harbour.

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

YEARLY DIVIDEND.

Messrs. Dodwell & Company Limited, Agents for the Kailan Mining Administration, report that they have received a telegram from Tientsin informing them that at a Meeting of Directors of the Chinese Engineering & Mining Co. Ltd., in London, an Interim Dividend of 2½ per Share, free of Income Tax, was declared on account of the year ending the 30th of June 1920. The dividend is payable on the 15th of May.

GOOD BUSINESS AT THEATRE.

DENNISTON SATISFIED.

Hongkong is a sporting place in the best sense of the word. Anything unfair puts its back up, and elicits practical sympathy. The *China Mail* has very good reason to know this. A very unfair attempt was made to grab the Denniston Players before they arrived, and with one exception, and that not abnormal, they have been given good houses. We don't suggest, of course, that the excellence of the company has not a lot to do with it. They opened well, and proved their claim to be first class people.

Reynolds Denniston, dropping in to-day to tell us that owing to the postponement of the sailing of the "Nore" he will be able to extend his season until May 5, said business was good enough. On a night reported to have a small audience, he took a thousand dollars, which is not small for a place like Hongkong.

And like the Union Club, the Denniston Players are still going strong.

CANDIDATES FOR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The absence from the Colony of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., the member representing the Justices of the Peace, will cause another election to be held shortly to fill the temporary vacancy. As Mr. Pollock will not return to the Colony until about the end of October, a member must be elected to act *ad interim*.

The forthcoming election takes place on May 5 at the offices of the Registrar, Supreme Court.

Mr. A. E. Lowe has been proposed by Mr. J. Scott Harrison and seconded by Mr. F. Smyth.

Mr. T. F. Hough has been proposed by Mr. N. J. Stabb and seconded by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

NEW BANK SHARES.

The manager of the Mercantile Bank of India has received a telegram from his London Office that the Bank is about to issue 60,000 new shares. They will be called, "C" shares and will be £5 fully paid and issued at a premium of £5 making £10 each share. The shares will be offered to the present shareholders—one new share for each "A" or "B" share presently held. The first instalment of £5 is payable not later than May 30 and the final £5 not later than June 30. The new shares rank for dividend from July 1 next.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MACAO MORTUARY.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]

Sir,—May we, through your columns, appeal for funds to rebuild the Protestant Mortuary Chapel at Macao.

It was built at the beginning of last century and has always been used by the Anglican and other Churches for Divine service.

There is in hand about \$1,000, which was subscribed last year by local firms and friends for repairs to the building; but before these were accomplished a typhoon blew the Chapel down.

The estimated cost of rebuilding is \$4,000.

Donations will be welcomed and may be paid to credit of the Treasurer, Macao Protestant Church, through the International Bank or to Dr. Pearce, London Mission.

Thanking you for the courtesy of publication.—We are, yours very truly,

G. H. VICTORIA, Hongkong.

THOMAS W. PEARCE.

St. Paul's College.

April 29, 1920.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive the most careful attention. As soon as any unusual looseness of the bowels is noticed Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

ITALIAN AEROPLANE SMASHED WHEN LEAVING WANTON.

LIEUT. MASIERO STRUCK.

One of the two Italian aeroplanes of the Rome-Tokyo flight, piloted by Lieutenant Masiero, was smashed at the North Parade Ground by striking a tree upon starting for Shanghai yesterday morning, while the one in charge of Lieutenant Ferranti succeeded in flying off.

The two aeroplanes left their landing place at Pong Tsuen about eight o'clock yesterday morning, making a circuit of Canton City before finally leaving it, stopping at the North Parade Ground while on their way out. When starting again, one struck a tree, seriously damaging the machine, but leaving the aviators unhurt.—*Canton Times*.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

The s.s. "American," Capt. Wm. Rind, 13,637 tons, arrived yesterday at 3.30 p.m. from Vladivostok.

The s.s. "Shansi," Capt. Lewis, 1,228 tons, arrived yesterday at 3.40 p.m. from Wuhu with 2,200 tons of rice.

The s.s. "Hain Lee," Capt. T. Mori, 720 tons, arrived yesterday at 7 a.m. from Dairen with 250 tons of beans.

The s.s. "Kueichow," Capt. McCulloch, 1,220 tons, arrived yesterday at 5 p.m. from Shanghai with 1,400 tons of general cargo and 97 packages of mail.

DEPARTURES.

The s.s. "Africa," (Capt. Zadro) sailed for Yokohama via Shanghai at 8 a.m. to-day.

The s.s. "Sindiang," Capt. Barkus sailed for Shanghai at noon to-day with 1,300 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Kwongsang" Capt. Richard sailed for Shanghai via Swatow at 6 a.m. to-day with 800 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "West Kasson" Capt. Paulson sailed for Baltimore via Shanghai at 6 a.m. to-day with 1,550 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Liangchow," (Capt. Hooker) sailed for Singapore via Swatow at 11 a.m. to-day with 250 tons of general cargo.

AFRICA LEAVES FOR SHANGHAI TO-DAY.

The Lloyd Triestino liner *Africa*, Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Hongkong Agents, leaves this port to-day the 29th bound northward to Shanghai and Yokohama. This is the second voyage of the *Africa* outward from Europe. She is commanded by Captain Zadro.

First class passengers booked in Singapore included: Mr. and Mrs. Rutter and Miss Hafter, Mr. and Mrs. Dinkler, Mr. and Mrs. Beira, Mr. H. G. Rasmussen, Mr. and Mrs. Nordon, Mr. Maitland, Miss Woodford, Miss G. C. Crawford, Miss E. H. Wong, Miss de Borch, Mr. E. V. Landgreen, Mr. van der Hoop, Mrs. S. Dunlop, Mr. John Robinson, and Mr. J. J. Kenney.

Passengers booked from Hongkong included: Messrs. A. A. de Eca and J. Albano, Miss Cass, Mrs. McClintock, Miss Harrison, and Messrs. Collier and Grinell.

Mr. Max Haegi, booked from Venice, and Mr. A. K. Reich and Miss L. Hilfer booked from Port Said are also on board.

N.Y.K. DESPATCHES TWO SHIPS.

EUROPEAN LINE.

The s.s. *Tambara Maru*, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, commanded by Captain K. Iizawa, leaves Hongkong for London and Antwerp, via ports by way of the Suez Canal at noon to-morrow, the 30th fully booked with passengers for Europe. She carries 35 first, 23 second, 25 intermediate, and 164 third class passengers. Her tonnage is 8,845 gross. Among first class passengers booked from Hongkong are: Messrs. J. O. French and T. Overy, of the well known firm of William Powell, Mr. H. P. Thompson, who goes only as far as Manila, and Dr. and Mrs. Wilkinsons.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

The s.s. *Nikko Maru*, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, arrived to-day, the 29th, with the Australian Mail. She is leaving to-morrow at 11 a.m. fully booked for Australia, via ports. She is 3,056 tons gross, is commanded by Captain T. Kaneko, and accommodates 60 first class, 24 second class and 230 third class passengers.

Among first class passengers booked from Hongkong are: Mr. and Mrs. Brownwell and infant, who go to Manila, Mr. Brownwell being the Manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's office at that place, and for Australia, Mr. and Mrs. Viscarra, Mr. T. B. Alhage, Mrs. M. M. Jordan and Master Jordan, Miss M. M. McNeil, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. H. J. J. Lee, and Mr. and Mrs. Gray.

"WALLA-WALLAS" double-cross the harbour but never double-cross you. Phone No. 3518.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

In the matter of the Estate of John Howell May late of Victoria Hongkong Gentleman, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of the Probates Ordinance 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an order limiting the time for seeking in claims to or against the above estate to the 31st day of May, 1920.

Creditors and claimants are hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned by the above date.

Dated this 28th day of April, 1920.

D'ALMADA & MASON,
Solicitors for the Executors.

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"KAZEMBE"

having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after 5th May, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamship must be presented to the Undersigned on or before May 12, 1920, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on any Tuesday or Friday between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon, within the free storage period.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 29, 1920.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SCANDINAVIA.

THE Motorship

"ASIA"

having arrived from the above ports on the 29th April, 1920, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 6th May, 1920, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 6th May, 1920, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

Messrs. THORSEN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 29, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

(For Account of the Concerned.)

ON

TUESDAY,

May 4, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Voeux Road, Corner of "Ice House Street,"

A Small Consignment of

WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,

Comprising:—

Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Double Bed Sheets, Battenberg and Drawwork Bedspreads, Table Covers, Crochet, and Drawwork Dollies, Table Cloths, Linen Damask Serviettes,

Also

A few lots of Bellow Valises, Kit Bags, Suit Cases, and Attache Cases, And:

Two Pairs Prismatic Binoculars.

(All new goods and in small lots.)

Terms—Cash.

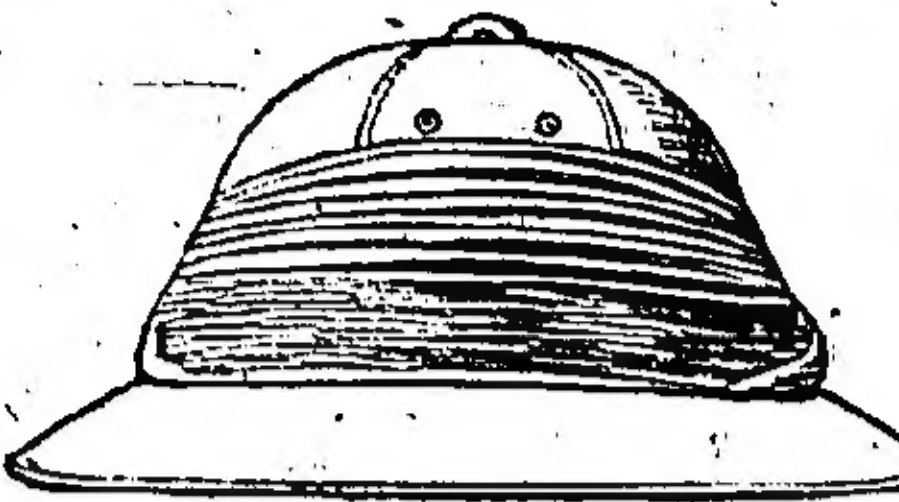
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 29, 1920.

A PARENT'S DUTY.

YOUR boy is always getting scratched or cut or bruised. Because these wounds have healed all right is no sign they always will. Get a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and see that every injury is cared for immediately. You can get nothing better, and blood poisoning is too dangerous a disease to risk. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
THE HOUSE FOR HATS.HAWKES' FAMOUS CORK
SUN HATS.

The Special Feature of this HAT is this Cushion fitting which conforms to any Shape head. Finished with Leather Binding.

neat Puggaree and Chin Strap.

Smart Shape and Absolutely Water Proof.

Stocked in No. 1 & No. 2, Quality.

Price - - - \$9.00 & \$11.00 Each.

Tress & Co.'s Light Weight Cork Hats.

Extremely Light and Fashionable Shape with Perfect and Positive Ventilator which combines both Comfort and Ease.
\$7.50 EACH.

COLUMBIA

New Records Received.

A6054	Good Morning Mr. Zip-Zip, A Little Bit Of Sunshine,	Fox Trot. Marconi Bros. One Step.
A5851	Pretty Baby, Walkin' The Dog,	Fox Trot. Princes Band.
A2387	Waterson, Over There,	One Step.
A2578	Smiles,	Fox Trot. Fullers Novelty Orchestra.
	Missouri,	Waltz. Fullers Novelty Orch.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

15, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL. TEL. 1322.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We have this day REMOVED our GARAGE to No. 161, Des Voeux Road Central, (next to Sincere Co., Ltd.)

BREEZY GARAGE,

Phone 2499.

Hongkong, April 3rd, 1920.

GENUINE CREME SIMON, AND
POUDRE SIMON,

STOCKS OF THESE FAMOUS FACIAL PREPARATIONS JUST RECEIVED FROM FRANCE.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road Central. Telephone No. 1877.

TANSAN

received the highest award

A GOLD MEDAL

from a committee of critical judges at the

Anglo-Japanese Exhibition

which testifies to its excellence and purity.

Beware of bogus imitations. No Tansan is genuine unless the label bears the name of J. OLIFFORD-WILKINSON.

Unrivalled as a drink. Mixes well with Wines, Spirits or Milk.

Tansan raises the spirits and excites sanguine anticipation, even as a flagon of wine exhilarated the monks of old.

For the good old Irish of order grey

Would have waived the flagon of wine away

And consoled himself as any man can

With bubbling, sparkling, cool Tansan.

Tansan can be obtained at all first class Hotels, Bars and Clubs in the Far East.

SOLE AGENTS:—

GANDE, PRIOR & COMPANY, Ltd.,

Tel. No. 1285. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

SHIPPING

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

SAILINGS:—
To Macao daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m.)
From Macao daily at 8.30 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays at 6 p.m.)

Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.
FOR NEW YORK via Panama Canal.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE"

Sailing about end of May.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE
S.S. "AFRICA"

Sailing about 31st May.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service between
JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA

FOR JAPAN.
S.S. "RIJUN MARU"

Sailing on or about 13th May.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU"

Sailing on or about 9th June.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAIYO KAIYUN KAISEA.)

Steamship Services Trans-Pacific.
Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING CARGO on through Bills of Lading to South AFRICAN
PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA.

In conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINES.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS

BEST TERMS COMPLETE STOCK.

(ESTABLISHED 1890). SINGON & CO. (TELEPHONE 515).

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
HAYAMA MARU—Tuesday, 4th May.
BAYBEE MARU—Tuesday, 8th June.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritania, Turban and Cape Town via Singapore.
PANAMA MARU—Friday, 28th May.
SEATTLE MARU—Middle of July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.
SIAM MARU—Tuesday, 11th May.
LUZON MARU—Saturday, 15th May.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.
SHISEN MARU—Saturday, 1st May.

SYDNEY, & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.
MITSUKI MARU—Monday, 7th June.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.
AFRICA MARU (Call Shanghai)—Saturday, 22nd May.
CHICAGO MARU—Saturday, 5th June.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

KAIJO MARU—Sunday, 2nd May.
TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

SOSEU MARU—Thursday, 6th May.
JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building, Tel. No. 744 and 745.

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY, via MANILA, SANDAKAN & QUEENSLAND PORTS.

"VICTORIA" Sailing on or about 3rd May.

(Calling at Port Darwin).

For Passage and Freight apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO.,

112 Cornhill Road Central. Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL.

SHANGHAI AND NEWCHANG—Tientsin—Apr. 30, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO—Yenchow—May 1, at 4 p.m.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN—Kiaochow—May 2, at 8 a.m.

PARROT & HAIKONG—Kanton—May 2, at 8 a.m.

SWATOW & BANGKOK—Cebu—May 4, at 10 a.m.

MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO—Tientsin—May 4, at 4 p.m.

AMOI, SHANGHAI AND PUKOW—Tientsin—May 4, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO—Tientsin—May 8, at 4 p.m.

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SHIPPING

CP & OS

SAILINGS.

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMERS

Empress of Russia ... May 8 ... May 24

Empress of Japan ... May 28 ... June 16

Empress of Asia ... June 3 ... June 21

Monteagle ... June 8 ... July 2

Empress of Russia ... July 1 ... July 19

Empress of Japan ... July 20 ... Aug. 10

Empress of Asia ... July 29 ... Aug. 18

Monteagle ... Aug. 12 ... Sept. 5

Empress of Russia ... Aug. 26 ... Sept. 13

Empress of Japan ... Sept. 14 ... Oct. 5

Empress of Asia ... Sept. 23 ... Oct. 11

Empress of Russia ... Oct. 31 ... Nov. 8

Monteagle ... Oct. 28 ... Nov. 19

Empress of Japan ... Nov. 9 ... Nov. 30

Passage Rates Hongkong to United Kingdom.

Empress of Russia ... Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan ... Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia ... Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Monteagle ... Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Russia ... Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan ... Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia ... Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

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Empress of Asia ... Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

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Empress of Japan ... Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia ... Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Monteagle ... Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Russia ... Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST

INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED

SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NORSE"	5,700	10th May	MARSHALLS LONDON & A'WORD
"DUNERA"	5,400	12th May	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MUTTRA"	4,700	14th May	Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,300	2nd May	Sydney via Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville & Brisbane
"EASTERN"	4,000	18th May	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"EASTERN"	4,000	30th April	Moji and Kobe
"DUNERA"	5,400	1st May	Shanghai

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Calls at Manila.
Calls at Antwerp.
Tickets interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Passengers arriving not more than 24 hours before departure will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after 14 days have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

25, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Overland Points U. S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

SUWA MARU Sunday, 2nd May, at 11 a.m.
TOYOHABU MARU (Calling Manila) Wednesday, 3rd May, at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU (Calling Manila) Saturday, 5th May, at 11 a.m.
FUSHIMI MARU Tuesday, 15th June, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

TAMBA MARU Friday, 30th April, at Noon.
MISHIMA MARU Friday, 14th May, at Noon.
SADO MARU Friday, 28th May, at Noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TOYOORA MARU Wednesday, 26th May.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

WAKASA MARU (Calling Genoa) Wednesday, 5th May.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU Friday, 30th April, at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU Wednesday, 19th May, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Murnora, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TSUYAMA MARU Wednesday, 5th May.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSHIN MARU Monday, 10th May.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YAM GATA MARU Tuesday, 4th May.
TATSUNO MARU Tuesday, 11th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU Tuesday, 25th May, at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU Friday, 26th June, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TENSHO MARU Friday, 30th April.
YOROFU MARU Saturday, 1st May.
TOYO MARU Tuesday, 4th May.
TOYO MARU Thursday, 6th May.

For further information apply to

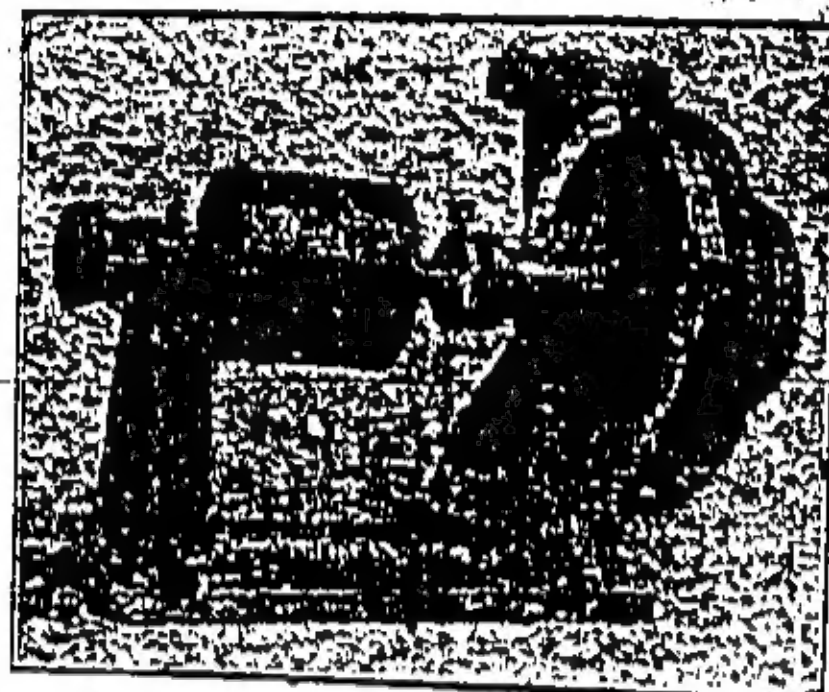
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 102 & 202.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

ORIGIN.	VESSEL'S NAME	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Korea Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 3rd May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Toyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 3rd May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Venezuela	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 10th May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Equador	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 10th May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nile	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 10th May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	West Hartland	The Admiral Line	On 10th May.
Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria & Vancouver.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 10th May.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 10th May.
Victoria B.C. & Seattle via Shanghai, &c.	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 10th May.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 10th May.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 10th May.
Australian Ports via Japan.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 10th May.
New York via Panama and Havana.	Butterfield & Swire	Butterfield & Swire	On 10th May.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.	The Admiral Line	The Admiral Line	On 10th May.
Moji and Kobe.	Botter Castle	Botter Castle	On 10th May.
Amoy, Shanghai & Fuzhou.	Tamko Maru	Tamko Maru	On 10th May.
Amoy, Shanghai & Fuzhou.	Eastern	Eastern	On 10th May.
Amoy, Shanghai & Fuzhou.	Knechtow	Knechtow	On 10th May.
Amoy, Shanghai & Fuzhou.	Ichang	Ichang	On 10th May.
Singapore, Penang & Batavia.	Yamagata Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 10th May.
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.	Kuiki Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 10th May.
Swatow, Amoy & Fuzhou.	Shisen Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 10th May.
London and Rotterdam.	Hutchings	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 10th May.
Bombay & Colombo.	Razambo	The Bank Line Limited	On 10th May.
London and Antwerp.	Siam Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 10th May.
London via Suez, Port Said & C'bo &c.	Tamba Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 10th May.
Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban.	Panama Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 10th May.
Mauritius, London & Antwerp.	Nore	P. & O. B.I. & A.L.	On 10th May.
Takao via Swatow and Amoy.	Sochu Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 10th May.



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**CHANG SHIH-CHANG
V. HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANK.**

INJUNCTION CONTINUED.

**JUDGMENT OF H.M. SUPREME
COURT.**

On April 19, in the British Supreme Court, His Honour Judge Skinner delivered the following judgment in the above case:

This is a motion for an interim injunction restraining the defendant Bank from parting with certain moneys alleged to be in their hands as bankers. After the issue of the writ assailing only for an injunction, the plaintiff moved ex parte for an interim order practically in terms of the writ and I granted the application until the hearing of this motion. The Bank now appears and takes up a perfectly proper position. They do not admit that they have any moneys in their hands to which this injunction applies. If they have, they do not claim any interest in them; but they urge that such an injunction as is asked ought not to be granted against them as bankers. I do not understand them to argue that there is no jurisdiction to grant it. I understand that their argument is based not on the character of the moneys sought to be attached (it is clearly a fund) nor on the nationality of the parties to the dispute, but on the position that they hold as bankers: such an order they say might do them irreparable harm and also would interfere with the relationship which exists between them and their customer in the absence of the customer. I am referred to the case of *Fortaine-Besson v. Pariss Bank* (12, Times L. R. 121), in which the Court of Appeal dissolved an injunction granted against a Bank, on these grounds: a case which is quoted in text books on banking law, but does not seem to be referred to in more general works; thus it is not given in the *Annual Practice*. In that case an action was brought against a Bank to recover some £11,000 which had been paid in by the plaintiff's wife and against which the bank had issued a letter of credit; the plaintiff alleged that the money was his and that he was prosecuting his wife for larceny of it. The Court of Appeal dissolved an injunction restraining the Bank from parting with this money on the grounds put forward above. In Halsbury's Laws of England Supplement for 1918 on p. 94 I find a reference to an unreported case, *Lazare v. Besson*, in which an interim injunction was granted against a Bank on these grounds: This was in 1912 and I am sorry I cannot get any access to a copy of the *Times* newspaper in which it appears. It is in addition to the note giving the reference in Besson's case. That note shows me that the rule that appears to have been laid down in Besson's case cannot be an absolute one. Mr. McNeill has very rightly referred me to a case in this Court in 1911, in which Judge Bourne granted an in-

junction against the present Bank in circumstances almost exactly similar to those in this case. It is worthy of remark that in that case the learned Judge expressly noted that the Bank consented to the order. I do not think it has been questioned in this Court that in proper cases there is ample jurisdiction to make orders for the detention or preservation of property: they certainly have been made in respect of goods to which rival claimants appear; they are made in relation to title deeds for land where boundary disputes are in litigation. And it may quote *Jessel, M. R.* "the principle underlying all orders for the preservation of property pending litigation is this, that the successful party in the litigation is to reap the fruits of that litigation and not merely obtain a barren success," see *Polini v. Grey*, 12, Ch. Div. p. 443. In that case a very strong Court of Appeal continued an injunction restraining the distribution of a fund pending an appeal to the House of Lords, even though the claimant had been unsuccessful in two courts, on the ground that if she were successful there would be danger of the fund not being forthcoming. I have also been referred to the case in this Court of *Hayes v. Shanghai Exploration Company* (1919) in which the learned Judge of this Court refused an application said to be like this one; but that was a case in which the plaintiff sought to attach the property of his alleged debtor in the hands of the defendants with a view of levying execution upon it if he recovered judgment in the action against him. In that case too the defendants claimed an interest in the property. The Court dismissed the application on the ground that the plaintiff must get his judgment first and then seek for execution. Until that judgment was given in his favour he had no interest in the property at all.

I should have had little hesitation in my mind as to the order to be made. It had not been for Besson's case. It seems to me that where a fund is in the hands of a British subject, who claims no interest in it is the subject of rival claims as to its ownership which can only be determined by litigation begun or about to be begun, an order restraining that British subject from disposing of the fund is the proper order to be made. Such a case seems to me to fall exactly within the principles laid down by the *M. R.* in the case I have already quoted. And this is the more so when one remembers the peculiar state of jurisdiction in this country, and the fact that in this case the fund is alleged to be a Government fund at the disposal of a private individual. It is again to be remembered that in a case like this the aid of this Court will eventually have to be obtained to get the fund or other Court can exercise control over it. To my mind the facts in Besson's case are quite different to those in this case: there the plaintiff was suing the Bank for the money; here he only asks for an injunction to preserve the fund; there the bank had already granted a letter of credit against the fund; here we have

no knowledge of any such transaction and the Bank could have shown this Court that some such action had been taken. It seems to me that Besson's case is far more like Hayes's case than the present one; and under those circumstances I do not propose to follow it. I do not think that this Court is bound to extend the ruling in that case further than the facts of the particular case, and in that connection I should like to note from *Asbury v. Weldon v. Bunterley Co.*, 1920, 1 Ch. 153. Before I pass from this case I would refer to the words of Lord Halsbury in *Quinn v. Leatham* (1) which not for the first time, I have found it advantageous to bear in mind. He says: "There are two observations of a general character which I must make, and one is to repeat what I have very often said before, that every judgment must be read as applicable to the particular facts proved or assumed to be proved, since the generality of the expressions which may be found there are not intended to be expositions of the whole law, but governed and qualified by the particular facts of the case in which such expressions are to be found. The other is that a case is only an authority for what it actually decides. I entirely deny that it can be quoted for a proposition that may seem to follow logically from it." Our Rule 124 gives this Court jurisdiction to make such an order in a proper case; that rule is practically the same as O.S.O. R. 3 of the House of Lords; and it seems to me that in the position disclosed in the plaintiff's affidavit which is the only evidence at present before me, this is a case in which the jurisdiction should be exercised.

Injunction therefore is continued in its present form until after judgment in the Mixed Court and liberty to both parties to apply. Defendant to have costs of the motion in any event.

STATEMENT BY COUNSEL.
Mr. McLeod said that since the application had been made proceedings had been begun in the Mixed Court, a petition had been filed and notice of motion had been served on the defendant's Counsel, Mr. Fessenden, and on Saturday morning on an ex parte application an injunction was granted. Under the circumstances he would only ask that the Bank be restrained as long as there was an injunction running in the Mixed Court concerning any moneys which the Bank may hold in terms of the order.

His Honour: The terms of the order of the Mixed Court are wide also.
Mr. McLeod agreed. Dr. Wu may appear and it may be that he will be able to show that the order is too wide. Of course they did not know what he had done with the Government funds.
His Honour said the difficulty was that the order as it ran covered all moneys.

Mr. McLeod agreed that it covered all moneys in the Bank. He added that he did not know how he could limit it at present. In the notice of motion in the Mixed Court they had asked for a statement, they had actually said 24 hours as to what had been done with these moneys, and although he had no instructions on the point he imagined that his clients were prepared to take Dr. Wu's word as to what he had done with the moneys.

In the absence of a statement by the Bank and by Dr. Wu they had to get the order, and give an opportunity to him to describe what moneys were standing to his name.
His Honour said he had that idea in mind. The affidavit referred to moneys paid in March. At the present moment there might be a great deal more moneys covered by the injunction than the moneys paid in in March.

Mr. McLeod agreed.
His Honour added that the injunction would cover moneys paid in, in February and January, even cover moneys paid in in March and April.
Mr. McLeod remarked that that was the only exact information of a detailed kind they had. At the present moment the order of the Mixed Court extended to all moneys which the Bank held in the name of Dr. Wu, being Government moneys.

His Honour said that the Bank was not in a position apparently to say what was the difference between one set of moneys and another set of moneys.

A SUGGESTION.
Mr. McLeod suggested that that could not be arrived at without asking funds were sometimes described, but in this particular case they did not know. Now an order had been made on the Bank to restrain it from dealing with a customer, it was for the Bank to enquire which was the Government money and which was Dr. Wu's money. There was no harm in issuing that order, for it was in Dr. Wu's power to inform them.

As soon as he told them they could deal with it. If the only account in the Bank was Government money, if there was another, it should be a separate account. Counsel contended that if he was entitled to an injunction at all it must be in the present form and the order could be limited to a week so as to give them ample time.

His Honour: The question is the limit of time. As Mr. McNeill had remarked it was obviously impossible to run the order for an indefinite or indeterminate time. They should push on the proceedings with all due speed.

Mr. McLeod agreed.
His Honour said that what was suggested was that the order be continued for another seven days in its present form. The difficulty was that the customer could not draw on any account he might have at the Bank. The order was quite as wide as that.

Mr. McLeod said the order made against Dr. Wu was limited and against Government money. If he would come forward and tell them what were Government and private money it would be right. He was the only party to be injured by the order. He had been asked to make a statement as soon as possible.

After further discussion, His Honour decided that the injunction remain in force in its present form until the judgment of the Mixed Court. The return day was adjourned sine die and costs on the motion were granted. — *Shanghai Times.*

TIME-TABLE HUMOUR.

**THE EARLY DAYS OF
"BRADSHAW'S GUIDE."**

QUAINT FACTS.

Some of the humours of the early days of Bradshaw are described by a writer in *Chamber's Journal*, issued for the first time in October, 1839—the year before Sorcello came to set a standard of incomprehensibility—the maze of figures, the whimsical array of dots, bars, asterisks, daggers, and double daggers of this most bewildering though indispensable publication soon outstripped the limits of the ordinary understanding and led the average passenger gravely to suspect his reason. It was as announcing the triumphant discovery of an altogether unexplored solution that one of Anthony Trollope's novels declared, "Bradshaw was unable to conceal the fact that the earliest train to town next morning left at 8.45."

The Railway Act of 1845 provided that coaches with seats, roofs, sides and lights be made for all. Some companies interpreted this Act more liberally than others, but few erred on the side of generosity. Most were afraid of diverting the better-paying passengers into the lowest class, with the result that the most miserable vehicles that could be made to meet the bare requirements of the Act were constructed and used for many years.

This obstructive and unenlightened policy toward the travelling public confronted Bradshaw even when attempting to compile his early time-tables. The publication seems to have caused a flutter among the directors, who were averse to supplying the information he sought, holding that if the times of departure and arrival were given in this manner, they would be bound to run the trains punctually! But the sturdy Quaker accepted no rebuff. He made personal application to the various Boards, and if they refused him the information he desired, he took up shares in the undertakings, and then was able to demand the facts.

What Bradshaw aimed at was a monthly timesheet for every line in England. Some companies, evidently to bother him, issued the changes in their train running in the most erratic way; sometimes the sheet was delayed to the fifth or sixth of the month, and was subject to alteration perhaps in the middle, or even toward the close of the period. By great efforts the railways were induced to consent to adjust their tables, once for all, at the beginning of each month. That concession gained, the rest was comparatively simple, and the Railway Guide, pioneer of a great host, began to grow in girth year by year, as the network of railways spread over the face of the land. In 1847 Bradshaw was able to produce a Continental Guide and Traveller's Manual to the whole Continent of Europe. The plan began to be imitated both at home and abroad. The familiar yellow-covered volume still holds the palm, however, and in its revised and simplified form is the first favourite of all whose travel takes them over our many lines.

WOMEN AS PILOTS.

[By Flying Instructor.]

If anyone had suggested to me a few years ago that women would ever be able to fly I should have given a hundred, and one reasons why they could not possibly do so.

Consequently, when I found my last instructional list contained a woman pupil I had serious thoughts of resigning my position, rather than undertake what appeared to be a fruitless task.

Most men are inclined to underrate the feminine capacity to perform work in which they themselves are already proficient. Flying especially seems to be essentially for men, and the idea of a woman pilot used to amuse me.

On making my first ascent with my feminine pupil I was prepared to give an early "washout" or statement to the effect that further instruction would be wasted.

It can be imagined how surprised I was to find that after a few dual flights she readily enough began to "feel" the machine and possessed remarkably well-developed powers of balance.

When a few more lessons had been given my theory of nervous, hysterical women fainting in the cockpit was entirely shattered, and I became more and more interested in my remarkably apt pupil.

NO AIR WORRY.
Later, when she made her first flight alone, I was not as anxious about her safety as I have been about that of hundreds of masculine tyros who have passed through my hands.

The feminine temperament is admirably suited to aviation, the nervous system being highly developed, and a sense of premonition being pre-dominant.

The way in which my pupil anticipated atmospheric disturbances, commonly called "bumps," was a source of constant astonishment to myself and the other instructors.

Lightness of touch and a keen sense of harmony are marked features in the character of the average woman, and are essential in the making of an efficient pilot.

In an aeroplane everything is tuned to a certain pitch, and immediately engine trouble develops or a wire becomes strained a discordant sound warns the pilot all is not well. Women are remarkably apt in detecting this sound.

Another striking point that the flying woman possesses is a total lack of "air worry," more generally known as "wind-up."

Women have always been noted for their constant habit of worrying about themselves, especially about their friends, or maybe their business.

Women in the air show a strange disregard for personal safety, and her interest in the manipulation of the controls entirely overrules any qualms she may have as to her safety. Again, I have had many men pupils who have been visibly nervous before making an ascent. Once in the air they were extremely capable pilots, but they would inevitably worry over the possible dangers that might await them.

WOMAN HARD TO BEAT.
With women, however, this is not in evidence, and they are always anxious to get a lot.

One reason for this may be that they derive an enormous satisfaction from the thrill of swiftly moving through the air. Life without excitement would be unendurable to women, and flying provides the necessary tonic.

Will women ever become successful pilots for commercial aeroplanes? This, I think, is improbable owing to the fact that a certain amount of endurance is necessary for a long voyage. At present the average woman lacks sufficient stamina, and therefore is hardly able to compete with men for such positions.

Flying in comparatively slow machines entirely closed in will not appeal to the feminine mind as much as a "zip" in a light fast "bus" designed for an occasional stunt.

Women, on the whole, are not quite so level-headed as men, but their aptitude for grasping the situation and acting accordingly more than compensates for the deficiency.

The number of women aviation aspirants is rapidly increasing, and I am of the opinion that for nearness of action and dexterity in manipulation of her machine a well-trained woman pilot will be hard to beat.

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BOWEL COMPLAINT is sure to be prevalent during the fruit season. Be sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand. It may save a life. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

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"The Only Elastic Ribbed Porous Underwear."

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Discriminating people everywhere have been educated to know that underwear is the article of apparel that really requires the greatest care in its selection. The ideal underwear for hot weather must be light in weight, durable, absorbent and elastic. For these reasons the porous principle in underwear is the solution of the hot-weather problem. The pores in the fabric are in reality little cells that permit the air to circulate between the outer clothing and the skin. These little chambers allow the heat from the body to evaporate before it has a chance to condense and form perspiration, thus keeping the body dry and cool.

Underwear however, must be more than porous to be comfortable: it must be elastic. Elasticity is of prime importance as it allows the garment to give full play to the movements of the body and prevents it from chafing and binding. Keepkool underwear is the only brand that fulfils all of these necessary conditions. It is porous for coolness, elastic for comfort, lock-stitched for durability, and absorbent for health. No other brand selling at popular prices contains all of these necessary features.

Another striking point that the flying woman possesses is a total lack of "air worry," more generally known as "wind-up."

Women have always been noted for their constant habit of worrying about themselves, especially about their friends, or maybe their business.

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ARMY ORGANISATION FOR THE FUTURE.

(Continued from page 3.)

be demobilised 125,000 men, distributed as follows:—(approximately) 75,000 overseas and 50,000 at home:

	On sea.
On the Rhine	26,000
France and Flanders	13,300
Italy	600
Black Sea	5,200
Egypt	20,700
India	800
Mesopotamia	2,000
Other garrisons abroad	800
At home	50,000

Total

MOBILISATION AND RECRUITING.
The organisation of the Regular Army, when completed with the necessary reserves which are about to be specially enlisted to bring in the numbers required, will enable us to place rapidly on a war footing the equivalent of the pre-war Expeditionary Force. This force will be available for the purpose of reinforcing the overseas garrisons, should eventualities require it.

As regards any possible emergency in the future (the report states), the Territorial Army now being reorganised is intended to be the basis of our national forces. The fourteen divisions and the Regular Army with six divisions at home will give us the organisation to place in the field twenty divisions, with the necessary cavalry and auxiliary services fully equipped, equipped, and armed with the most modern arms and equipment that we have ever had. For this purpose also the Militia has been retained to supply the reinforcing drafts required for the Regular divisions, and, in combination with nucleus cadres which could be shed from those Regular divisions, to duplicate the latter whenever it may prove necessary.

As a first step to the reorganisation of the old Regular Army, men serving under the Military Service Acts and others whose engagements were about to terminate were given an opportunity of re-enlisting with a bounty for periods of two, three, or four years. Some 75,000 men have so re-enlisted. During the period between January 15, 1919, when the War Office took over recruiting from the Ministry of National Service, and February 7 last, a further 81,072 recruits had enlisted on a normal engagement (that is to say, twelve years' colour and reserve service) and 75,919 for periods of less than four years. The grand total of enlistments since January 15, 1919, from civil life now amounts to 156,991; but it must be remembered that some 40,000 of these men have been enlisted for work, including grave-digging, in France and elsewhere which in ordinary times would have been done by civilians, and that these men will be discharged in the course of the next few months, so that we still require men on normal engagements.

Owing to the armistice and the subsequent repatriation of prisoners of war, it became necessary to inquire into the circumstances of the surrender of officers and men. The numbers of cases so investigated were as follows:

Number of cases investigated	7,113
Courts of inquiry held	20
Courts-martial	14
Number of cases in which disciplinary action was taken	41
Cases cleared after investigation	7,050

To all entitled, an Army Council letter was despatched notifying them that the Army Council were satisfied with the circumstances of their surrender. It is a matter of satisfaction to be able to record the fact that the vast majority of surrenders were due to the most indomitable courage and to the fact that officers and men fought to the last and would not retire.

ENEMY PRISONERS OF WAR.
Since Sept. 1 last, when the work of repatriation of enemy prisoners of war may be said to have commenced, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Council, the War Office have been concerned in the repatriation of 350,000 prisoners of war. Except in a few cases, where men have been unable to travel all Austrians, Hungarians, and Bulgarians have now been repatriated. All Germans, with the exception of about 700 disembarked in Egypt on the way from India, owing to the severe outbreak of influenza, have also been repatriated. But there still remain in our charge some 55,000 Turks distributed between Egypt, Mesopotamia, and India, whose repatriation has not yet been effected, mainly on account of the difficulties of providing shipping.

GIANTIC TRANSPORT TASK.

The memorandum next deals with the department of the Quartermaster-General of the Forces, which had to feed and clothe over 5,000,000 men and provide fodder for over 1,000,000 animals. Some idea of the magnitude of the transportation problem is furnished by the following particulars:

In France alone at the date of the Armistice we had 1,800 miles of standard gauge railways in situ and 1,700 miles of 60 centimetre railway. In addition we had material for laying 570 miles of standard gauge and

300 miles of 60 centimetre gauge. We had six railway workshops and four railway store depots with stores to the value of about £7,000,000. Then there were vast dock organisations and barge and inland water transport organisations—not only in France and the United Kingdom, but in Mesopotamia and Egypt; and in addition the Channel ferries, without which the rapid movement of heavy guns and ammunition so invaluable at various times of crisis, would have been impossible. What the movement problem since the Armistice has meant is shown by the following figures for the period from the date of the Armistice to January 31, 1920:

2,145,000 men and 3,912,500 tons of stores have had to be carried from the United Kingdom to stations abroad.

659,000 men, 25,000 horses, have been carried between stations abroad; and 4,158,000 men, 94,000 horses, and 2,786,000 tons of stores have been carried from stations abroad to the United Kingdom. Stores, including Air Force material, to the value of £99,637,000 have been brought to the United Kingdom. £26,000,000 for permanent Army requirements, £8,000,000 for return to railway companies and for the use of the Ministry of Transport. So that the Movement and Transportation Department have had to arrange for the carriage overseas of 6,962,000 men, 119,000 animals, and 6,699,400 tons of stores from the date of the Armistice up to January 31, 1920. How complicated the problem has been will be realised when it is remembered that these passengers included 80,000 Chinese repatriated from France to China and also Labour detachments from India, South Africa, and Egypt, for whom arrangements have been made. Then again there was the enormous task of arranging for the repatriation of the 300,000 German prisoners of war, for whom the British Forces were responsible in France.

The report of the Department of the Quartermaster-General to the Forces closes as follows:

It was generally recognised that the British Armies were the best equipped and best fed of any troops in the field. Probably British organisation, British manufacture and workmanship never had a better advertisement than in the recent war. The universal appreciation was shown by the numerous applications from all hands—Allied troops and Allied civilians—for permission to purchase from British stores or to have work done in British shops. Had it not been for the wholehearted manner in which skilled civilian personnel threw themselves into military work, the great administrative achievement of the recent war would have been impossible. Prejudices of both sides were worn off, and both civilian and military learnt to appreciate new virtues in the other. This mutual sympathy which has grown up must not be allowed to disappear, and, as has already been stated, it is proposed to foster it by giving facilities to officers and men of the administrative services to keep in touch with civilian developments in similar activities.

The report of the Department of the Master-General of the Ordnance lays stress on the necessity, in preparation for emergencies, of pursuing our investigations and researches into the problems connected with the various branches of warfare. Stress is laid on the part that scientific institutions must play in this work. The closing remark in the memorandum is that of the Department of the Secretary of the War Office. This states that the staff has been reduced to not much more than four times the pre-war strength. This involves a continuance of work at high pressure in excess of the normal working hours.

DO YOU KNOW THAT EVERY MOTOR BOAT

BUILT IN OUR YARDS IS INSPECTED AT ALL STAGES OF CONSTRUCTION AND IS PASSED ONLY AFTER PROVING ITSELF IN MANY EXHAUSTIVE TESTS?

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HONGKONG.

We handle all financial transactions incident to Foreign Trade.

Current Accounts kept in Gold Dollars, Sterling and Local Currency.

We offer to put Importers in touch with American Manufacturers and Exporters, through the use of the Special facilities of the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, which are placed at our disposal.

HEAD OFFICE:
NEW YORK.

OTHER BRANCHES:
in
SHANGHAI PEKING HANKOW MANILA TIENTSIN CANTON CHANGSHA

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, April 23, 1920.

On London—

Bank Wire

On demand

30 days sight

6 months sight

Credit 4 months sight

Documentary 4 months sight

On Paris—

On demand

Credit 4 months sight

On New York—

On demand

Credit 60 days sight

On Bombay—

On demand

On Calcutta—

On demand

On Singapore—

On demand

On Manila—

On demand

On Shanghai—

On demand

30 days sight (private paper)

On Yokohama—

On demand

Gold (per 1000)

Yokohama (Bank's buying rate)

Silver (per 100)

Hongkong Sub. Gold

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THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 1 Des Voeux Road, Central.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING.

SERVICE PROMPT.

Current Savings, and Fixed Deposits

at rates of 2%, 4%, 5%,

respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE

will be welcomed.

J. SHAW & CO.,

Managers.

Hongkong, July 2, 1919.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.

General Banking and Exchange business

transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed

Deposits received at rates which may be

ascertained on application.

The Bank also conducts a Savings

Department.

DONG TOY

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 2, 1920.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up — \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of Real Property, &c.

Loans on Deposit of Government Securities.

Loans on Deposit of Bonds and Stocks.

Loans on Deposit of Cash.

Loans on Deposit of Gold and Silver.

Loans on Deposit of Jewellery.

Loans on Deposit of Valuable Articles.

Loans on Deposit of Real Estate.

Loans on Deposit of Business Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Personal Assets.

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BANKS.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL

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Profit and Loss

Reserve Fund

Profit and Loss

Reserve Fund

Profit and Loss

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the China Mail.]

MOTORING RECORDS.

DAYTONA (Florida), April 26.
Tony Milton, driving a 16-cylinder car on the beach, claimed to have established six new world records, the times being a kilometre in 14.65 seconds, 3 miles in 27.15 seconds, 4 miles in 36.44 seconds, 5 miles in 108.04 seconds, half a mile in 11.86 seconds and 1 mile 23.56 seconds.

"SLAVE GIRLS" OF HONGKONG.

LONDON, April 26.
In the House of Commons, replying to Colonel John Ward, as regards the abolition of girl slavery in Hongkong, Colonel Amery said that the law of Hongkong does not recognise the existence of the slave trade. As regards Miss Tsai, the Secretary of State was communicating to the Governor who was asked to consider the possibility of requiring adopted children to be registered and after the registration, to be subject to visitation.

DEATHS ON TOBACCO AND RUBBER ESTATES.

LONDON, April 26.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Spoor, Colonel Amery said that the British North Borneo Company will be asked to submit a return showing the death-rates upon the tobacco and rubber plantations during the last five years.

DEVELOPMENT OF POLISH SHIPPING.

Poland intends to leave no stone unturned in carrying out her intention to create a national mercantile marine. In the summer of last year the Polish Shipping Line was founded at Warsaw, its members including the leading representatives of commerce and industry. Ever since its creation the league has carried on an extremely active campaign of propaganda, in which it has not been without the support and assistance of the Polish Government. The latter has already voted more than 100,000,000 marks (Polish) for the development of shipping on the Vistula, but the encouragement of ocean navigation is being left to private initiative. It is certainly painful from the Polish point of view that the port of Danzig was not immediately incorporated in the Polish State, but it is hoped that the constitutional form that is attributed to the town will leave sufficient room for Polish enterprise in the sphere of shipping.

During the last few months several Polish ocean shipping companies have been established in Danzig and others are in process of formation. Among the more important of the new companies are the Polish-Baltic Trading Company, and the Sarmaya Polish Ocean Navigation Company. The former was founded in the summer of 1919, and has developed its operations to quite an important extent. It has branches at Danzig, Lodz, Wawa and Gracjewo, possesses its own warehouses at Warsaw and Danzig, and employs a staff numbering at present over 300. Shortly it will be transformed into a joint stock company and increase its working capital, and it also contemplates building its own shipyard.

The Sarmaya Company, promoted by a group of Galician bankers, has a capital of ten million marks, and its first steamer, the "Kosciuszko," is at present under construction at a Danish shipbuilding yard at a cost of 12,000,000 Danish crowns. The most important ocean shipping company that has so far been established by the Poles is the Polish-American Steam Navigation Company, which has a capital of 3,500,000 dollars. This money was subscribed exclusively by Poles living in America, the financing being taken over by the Broadway Finance Corporation, of Buffalo. The company has already acquired several steamers, including the "Kosciuszko," the "Wisla," and the "Gdansk" (the Polish name for Danzig). It announces that it will devote itself principally to the passenger traffic, and has already the prospect of carrying 18,000 Polish emigrants who are desirous of returning to their native land from America.

A further Polish company which will carry on maritime traffic from Danzig is the Zegluga Polska, of Cracow, which has a branch at Danzig. This company is appealing in the Polish Press for the subscription of 5,000,000 marks share capital. The Warsaw Trading and Shipping Company is devoting itself at the moment principally to shipping on the Vistula, but proposes to extend its activities also to ocean navigation. It began in a small way before the war, and the circumstances of the time would not permit any great development. Last summer, however, it decided to increase its capital to 17,000,000 marks, part of which was subscribed in Poland and part in France.

As was mentioned recently in *The Journal of Commerce*, numerous foreign shipping companies—English, French, and Scandinavian—are giving close attention to the possibility of Danzig as an important trading and shipping centre.

WEATHER REPORT.

April 29d. 12h. 1920.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok.

Pressure has decreased slightly to moderately at all reporting stations; it is probably highest in the Pacific to the south of Japan.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 11.53 inches. Against an average of 11.43 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 30th.

- 1.—Hongkong to Gap, Rock, E. or variable winds, moderate; fair, fog or mist.
- 2.—Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.
- 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook. The same as No. 1.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

APRIL 29, 1920.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Wind Force.
Vladivostok	6 a.					
Nemuro	6 a.					
Yokohama	6 a.					
Manila	6 a.					
Shanghai	6 a.					
Amoy	6 a.					
Swatow	6 a.					
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